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M. V. M.

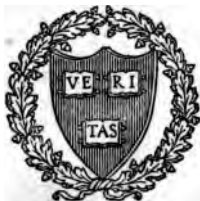
1895-1905



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June 15, 1927

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BATTERY A
FIELD ARTILLERY
M. V. M.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. EWING
1895-1897



CAPTAIN JACOB C. R. PEABODY
1897-1898



CAPTAIN SAMUEL D. PARKER
1898-1906

BATTERY A
FIELD ARTILLERY

M. V. M.

1895—1905



PREPARED BY LIEUTENANT JOHN H. SHERBURN, JR.
AND PUBLISHED BY THE BATTERY
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THE SPARRELL PRINT
BOSTON

PREFACE

THIS record of the Boston Battery of Field Artillery has been prepared in the hope that the many men who have given their time and energy to the organization in the past may be interested to recall their days of service, and in the hope that the failures and successes of these first ten years may be instructive and, perhaps, inspiring to the men who are going to continue the record of the Battery in the future.

The editor is indebted to Captain Arthur Blake for a part of the story of the first camp; to the late Nathan G. Horton for the story of the march from Sandwich to Boston in 1900; and to Sergeant Roger D. Swaim for the account of the camp at Lakeville in 1902. Acknowledgment is also due to General Samuel D. Parker, Colonel Ormond F. Nims, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. R. Peabody, the late Major Edward J. Jones, Captain Howard L. Rogers, Sergeant R. H. Weld, Sergeant Fulton Blake, and to many other past and present members of the Battery for their interest, information, and advice.

The facts and figures have been taken, so far as possible, from the records of the Battery, from the official reports upon it, and from the contemporaneous accounts published in the daily papers.

The editor has tried neither to minimize the criticism nor to magnify the praise bestowed upon the Battery from time to time. That many items of interest are omitted is inevitable, and that many facts are set down which might better have been left out is probable. But the book is not written with any idea that it will be a work of literature, and if it serves to keep alive the records and to bring the old men and the new men into closer relations, it will more than fulfil its purpose.

J. H. SHERBURNE, Jr.

BATTERY A
FIELD ARTILLERY
M. V. M.



CHAPTER I

1853-1895

THE PREDECESSORS OF THE PRESENT BATTERY

THE order of April 24, 1895, disbanding Captain Follett's battery and accepting in its place Captain Ewing's battery, directed that the new battery, "as direct successor of the battery disbanded, will continue the service record of that organization." It seems fitting therefore that this work, although intended primarily as the story of the reorganized Battery, should contain a short history of the Battery from its organization in 1862, the date when its official life began, and of its predecessor, the Boston Light Artillery Company, as it was called, organized in 1853.

Field or light artillery, as it is to-day, is comparatively modern in its development. The United States had a regiment of light artillery in service during the War of 1812, but it appears to have been such in name only, and was discontinued at the close of that war. In 1821 Congress passed an act providing for the organization and training of field batteries, but none were organized until 1838. Then four companies — one from each artillery regiment — were detached and trained in mounted work. These did good service in the Mexican War, and

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the military authorities began to realize the importance of the arm. About 1852 an effort was made to interest the militia in this branch of the service, and the army batteries were sent to many cities to give exhibition drills, one of them coming to Boston in 1853 and drilling on the Common.

The militia of Massachusetts was larger then than now, comprising a little over seven thousand men. It was divided into three divisions, each commanded by a major-general, and into six brigades commanded by brigadier-generals; there were twelve regiments of infantry, or so-called artillery, which drilled and ranked as infantry, many independent companies, some cavalry, but no artillery practised in handling or maneuvering field or heavy guns. This battery drill by the army battery was a great innovation to the militia and aroused great enthusiasm. A battery was at once organized by a number of Boston men headed by Major Moses G. Cobb, and on November 17, 1853, was accepted by the Governor. It was one of the first militia batteries organized in this country.

There was apparently considerable delay about the issue of necessary equipment, for the Battery did not receive its six brass six-pounders until June 17, 1854. In August of the same year the Battery went to the annual three-day encampment of the First Brigade, First Division, at Quincy, and, to quote from the adjutant-general's report, "the proficiency which it has made and the rapidity with which it executes the various movements, and the drill, as per



From a Print

REVIEW AT CONCORD, 1859

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book, received the warmest commendation from the commander-in-chief and the officers present." The enrolled strength of the Battery was a captain, an adjutant, a surgeon, four lieutenants, six sergeants, two buglers, and eighty privates,—a total of ninety-five. Its equipment consisted of six guns, six caissons, and sixty-four horses.

The work was kept up with unflagging interest, and at the encampment in 1855 the Battery made a very creditable appearance. The adjutant-general reported that "the light artillery under Captain Moses G. Cobb retains its well-deserved reputation as being one of the best volunteer light batteries (if not the very best) in the United States."

In 1858 Captain Cobb resigned, Ormond F. Nims was elected captain, and Dexter H. Follett was made adjutant. This year the Battery had a practice march from North Bridgewater to Quincy, was reviewed at Quincy, and had a day of target practice in South Boston across Boston Harbor, all in the three days' tour of duty. In 1859 the Battery was made a major's command, Captain Nims being promoted. A State encampment of all the militia was held in Concord in September of this year, and the Battery was much praised by all.

In 1860 Asa M. Cook was elected major; a quartermaster was added to the command, the total strength at this time being eight officers and one hundred and ten men.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the militia of Massachusetts was at once mustered into service for three months and rushed to Wash-

ington. The Third, Fourth, and Sixth regiments left on April 17, 1861, the first two going by water, the last by rail as far as Baltimore; the Fifth started on April 18, and on April 20, at 4 A.M., orders were sent to Major Cook to have his battery in readiness. At 10 A.M. he reported with his battery, and it started at once, going by rail. During its three months' service it was stationed at The Relay, a strategic point between Washington and Baltimore, where railroads and turnpikes could be guarded, and "it reflected much credit upon the Commonwealth for its efficiency and good service."

The Battery returned from its three months' service to find the three-year volunteer batteries preparing to go out, and many of its officers and men joined these. Of the three-year batteries the first was raised and commanded by Captain Josiah Porter; the second was raised by Major Cobb and commanded by Captain Ormond F. Nims; the third by Dexter H. Follett and later by Augustus P. Martin, all former members of the militia battery; of the officers commissioned by the Commonwealth at this time more than sixty were present or past members of the militia battery.

On January 1, 1862, the militia battery was left with but one officer, the quartermaster, one sergeant, three corporals, and fifty-four men on its rolls. It was reduced to a captain's command to conform to army regulations, and Edward J. Jones was elected to fill the office. He rapidly recruited the battery to full strength.

In May of 1862 Washington was threatened, and on May 26 the President ordered Gov-

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ernor Andrew to send forward all the active militia force at once. The Battery, among other troops, immediately reported for duty; its horses were bought and loaded upon the cars, and everything was ready for instant departure, when a question arose as to the length of the service. An act of Congress, passed a few months before, provided that militia, when ordered into Federal service, should serve until sixty days after the next session of Congress convened or for such further time as Congress might direct. When the men learned that their service, instead of being for three months as they expected, might be for an indefinite period, they demurred against being mustered, many of them being working-men with families dependent upon them. They were ready to go for any reasonable, definite time. Unfortunately the Battery was one of the first organizations ready for muster, and when Governor Andrew learned of its hesitation, he issued a summary order disbanding it. In spite of this example, other troops began to hesitate, the Governor wired to Washington for authority to enlist for three months only, and received word in reply that the danger had passed and no militia would be needed after all. The next day a six months' battery was asked for, and Major Cook, who had commanded the Battery the year prior, stepped forward and organized a new battery, — the Eighth. Adjutant-General Schouler, in his report, while sustaining the action taken as a measure necessary at the time, exonerates the officers and men of the Battery, gives them

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full credit for their readiness to serve, and places the blame upon Congress.

On August 5, 1862, in response to a call for nine months' volunteers, Captain Jones and the old battery almost to a man volunteered and were at once accepted and mustered into the State service. The unfortunate affair of May 27 causes a gap to exist in the history of the Boston battery, so far as its official record goes, but the new battery took the place of the old in the militia, with the same personnel as that of the old, and was regarded by all as the same battery, so that the history of the old battery may well be of interest to the present one. The date of August 5, 1862, is, however, the date on which the present organization began its existence according to the official records.

The officers of the new battery were: Edward J. Jones, captain; Lucius Cummings and Isaac Pierce, first lieutenants; and Edward P. Morrill and John P. Sawin, second lieutenants. Its total strength, including officers, was one hundred and fifty-four and it was armed with six brass six-pounders.

On August 25 it was mustered into the United States service as the Eleventh Battery, and sent to Camp Meigs at Readville. On October 3 it was sent to Washington, where it stayed until November 19, then went to Centerville, Va., where the Battery went into winter quarters. It was on the line of defense of Washington, and in contact with the enemy frequently, the men being occasionally mounted as a cavalry company for scout duty. On May 23, 1863, the

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command returned to Boston, having completed its nine months' service, and resumed its place in the State militia. It was in several small skirmishes, but came through without the loss of a man from any cause.

Early in July of 1863 the draft riots broke out in New York and the disaffection spread to Boston. On July 13 a mob broke into a gun store in Boston and obtained, among other supplies, a quantity of artillery ammunition. During the night the police learned that the rioters were planning to break into the armory of the Battery, which was on Cooper Street, in the North End, and to seize the guns there. Captain Jones was notified, and, without waiting for the orders which came later, at once assembled his command at the armory. The day of July 14 passed without event, however. Major Stephen Cabot with a detachment of about thirty men from Fort Warren arrived at the armory at 7.30 P.M., and shortly afterwards a large and riotous crowd assembled in front of the armory. Showers of bricks and other missiles hurled from the street and the tops of adjoining houses fell upon the armory; the windows were smashed and nearly all the men were driven from their positions. Lieutenant Sawin was knocked senseless while trying to regain the armory, thrown in the gutter and trampled upon. The mob began to break down the door; a gun was fronting it loaded with canister; just as the door gave way, Captain Jones, deeming it prudent to wait no longer, gave the order to fire, and a round of canister broke into the thick of the mob. Four dead or mortally wounded

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were left behind, and it is believed that several more were carried away by the rioters. This ended the riot, for although the Battery was kept under arms for nearly two weeks, with its guns posted on Merchants Row and Dock Square for several days, there was no recurrence of disorder.

On January 2, 1864, Captain Jones and the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery were again mustered into the service of the United States, this time for three years. But not all of the militia battery re-enlisted, and those who did not, continued the militia organization as the First Battery of militia. Lucius Cummings was elected captain on February 16, 1864, and the places of those who left with the Eleventh Battery were soon filled, but the Battery was not called upon for any service during the remainder of the war. Its next service was rendered on December 22, 1865, when it fired the salute and took part in the parade on the occasion of the imposing ceremony of the return of the colors to the State House.

After the war the militia was in a state of great confusion and was wholly reorganized in 1866; the First Battery, as it was called, with another Boston battery, the Second, commanded by Captain Charles W. Baxter, was formed into a provisional battalion under command of Captain Cummings and assigned to the First Brigade. The Battery was armed with six brass twelve-pounders and had a total enrolled strength of about one hundred and thirty officers and men. In 1869 the duration of the annual encampment was increased from three

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days to five. In 1871 a regular battalion organization was provided for, Dexter H. Follett being elected major, and the name of the Battery was changed to Battery A.

In November, 1872, the Battery was on duty for four days at the great Boston fire.

In 1875 there was another reorganization of the militia; the batteries were reduced to four guns and eighty men each, and the number of batteries was reduced to three. There were at this time five light batteries in the State. A and B in Boston, C in Melrose, D in Lawrence, and the Fifth Light Battery in Worcester. It was provided that all five should be inspected, and the two which stood lowest in standard should be disbanded. The axe fell upon batteries B of Boston and D of Lawrence, the name "Battery B" being given to the Worcester battery. Battery A became unattached and was assigned to the Second Brigade. Its armory had been on Cooper Street up to this time, and as that locality was becoming more and more inconvenient, the Battery was given the armory of the disbanded Battery B on Wareham Street. In 1878 the Battery was again battalioned, this time with Battery C of Melrose.

In June of 1882 the Battery suffered severely by fire. A high building next the armory on Wareham Street burned, and its wall fell upon the armory and carried roof and floors into the basement, destroying all the uniforms and personal equipment of the command and much other property. No camp was held this year. This fire seems to mark an epoch in the history of the Battery. Heretofore there had been very

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little criticism of it and much praise. The reports upon its annual tours of duty at Framingham and its annual field days, show that it was fully up to the standard of that time. In 1883, 1884, and 1885, however, the Battery was criticized severely, and was reported to be below the proper standard both in drill and efficiency.

In 1885 Dexter H. Follett, who had been a member of the Boston Light Artillery Company, had commanded a battery in the Civil War, and had been major of the battalion, was elected captain. He completely reorganized the Battery, and it made a more creditable showing for several years. Two gatling guns were attached in 1886, as a third platoon, and a new armory was built for the command by the city, on West Newton Street, into which the Battery moved in 1887. In 1891 it was detached from the First Battalion and designated Battery A, Light Artillery. Battery C of Melrose and Lynn had undergone vicissitudes and had finally been reorganized in Lawrence, it and Battery B of Worcester being battalioned together, and attached to the First Brigade. In 1894 the Battery moved again to the new State armory on East Newton Street, where it had most comfortable and commodious quarters. Its gatlings and third platoon were taken away this year.

After 1890 the reports upon the Battery became less and less enthusiastic; it seems at all times to have been efficient at drills, but its discipline became worse and worse. It was criticized severely in 1894, owing to disturbances and lack of discipline at camp. Then a quarrel

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between Captain Follett and one of the lieutenants led to a court-martial. In the trial the internal administration of the Battery was disclosed and found to be much worse than any one had suspected. The sword, which had been hanging over the Battery for some time, fell, and the Battery was on April 24, 1895, disbanded by Governor Greenhalge, acting under the advice of Adjutant-General Dalton and Brigadier-General Peach.

COMMANDING OFFICERS 1862-1895

Edward J. Jones, commissioned August 5, 1862
Lucius Cummings, commissioned February 16, 1864
Butler Libbey, commissioned January 5, 1869
Edwin C. Langley, commissioned May 9, 1871
Nathan Appleton, commissioned May 9, 1877
Joseph W. Smith, commissioned January 13, 1880
John C. Potter, commissioned May 22, 1885
Dexter H. Follett, commissioned December 23, 1885

CHAPTER II

1895

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT BATTERY — CAMP AT FRAMINGHAM — FIELD DAY

A PETITION headed by Colonel William D. Ewing, which had been quietly circulated on account of certain rumors that Captain Follett's battery was to be disbanded, was, on April 23, 1895, presented to His Excellency Governor Greenhalge. The petition was as follows:—

“The undersigned, being desirous of being associated together as a company of the mounted arm of the Volunteer Militia of the Commonwealth, respectfully petition to be allowed to organize a troop of cavalry or a battery of light artillery, in the event of a vacancy being created, or a new company being needed:—

W. D. Ewing	Elisha Flagg, 2d
Amory D. Wainwright	J. T. Heard, Jr.
William Amory, 2d	Samuel D. Parker
Percival Gassett	John L. Heard
L. A. Frothingham	Charles Brewer
E. Clark	Davis R. Vail
Howard S. Stone	Beverly Rantoul
Thomas Richardson	George D. Wells
Charles W. Dabney	Stephen Chase
Henry S. Blake	George Wheatland, Jr.
W. B. Rogers	C. Wilder Holmes
John Dove	D. M. Smith
Julian Codman	Richard S. Fay

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Edward Henry Fay
Guy D. Kellim
R. F. Dinsmore
George L. de Blois
F. Dexter
Morton J. Henry
Hugh Whitney
Nathan Anthony
M. W. Hammond
Augustin H. Parker
W. W. Caswell
Edgar H. Wells

R. J. Clark
James Gray
French B. Cotton
W. S. Jeffries
Jacob Cohen
R. L. Agassiz
J. Allen Taylor
George T. Rice
G. R. Fearing, Jr.
Thomas G. Stevenson
Charles S. Stillman
Frederic Richards

"If this petition be accepted, there are a number of additional names that can be obtained, but it is not deemed advisable to give more than the minimum number required, thus leaving time to fill up the required number with the most desirable recruits."

On April 24, 1895, the following order was issued from the adjutant-general's office:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Adjutant-General's Office
Executive Department

General Order No. 4

Boston, April 24, 1895.

* * *

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, April 24, 1895.

Executive Department

The petition of W. D. Ewing, of Boston, and others, for permission to form a company, with

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a view to its being attached to the Massachusetts Militia, is hereby granted.

(Signed) **FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE,**
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., commanding Second Brigade, M. V. M., will make necessary arrangements to organize the before-mentioned petitioners, and enlistments will be commenced on the date of this order. The company, when organized, will be designated as Battery A, Light Artillery, M. V. M., and will be attached to the Second Brigade, and as the direct successor of the battery disbanded by this order, will continue the service record of that organization.

By order of the commander-in-chief,

SAMUEL DALTON,
Adjutant-General.

On May 8, 1895, the new battery was mustered in at the East Armory by Brigadier-General Peach. William D. Ewing was elected captain; Jacob C. R. Peabody, senior first lieutenant; Richard F. Parker, junior first lieutenant; Amory Wainwright, second lieutenant; and William A. Brooks, Jr., was appointed assistant surgeon.

Captain Ewing had served as a private, first sergeant, and first lieutenant of cavalry in the Civil War; had afterwards served as colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry of Indiana, and was at this time general superintendent of the

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Fitchburg Railroad. Lieutenant Peabody had served in the Cadets for three years and for two years on the staff of General Peach. Lieutenant Parker also came from the Second Brigade Staff, and Lieutenant Wainwright had seen service in the Lancers. Of the enlisted men, Sergeants Dole, Parker, Pollard, and Howard, and a few others had had some previous militia experience. Sergeant Butler Ames was the only one in the whole Battery, however, who had had any experience in light artillery work, he having graduated from West Point in 1894. The following were the original members of the Battery:—

Captain

William D. Ewing

First Lieutenant

Jacob C. R. Peabody

First Lieutenant

Richard F. Parker

Assistant Surgeon

William A. Brooks, Jr.

Second Lieutenant

Amory D. Wainwright

First Sergeant

Charles S. Dole

Quartermaster-Sergeant

Edward B. Wheeler

Stable-Sergeant

Emmet W. Roche

Chiefs of Section

Samuel D. Parker

Charles B. Howard

Alonzo W. Pollard

Butler Ames

Corporals

Henry B. Sawyer

J. Allen Taylor

Rodolphe L. Agassiz

David H. Coolidge, Jr.

John S. Codman

William A. Copeland

Percival Gassett

Elisha Flagg, 2d

Hugh Whitney

Privates

Oakes Ames	Frank W. Herrick
William Amory, 2d	John J. Higgins
Nathan Anthony	C. Wilder Holmes
George E. Atherton, Jr.	John Dana Hubbell
Arthur Blake	Joseph W. Lund
Henry S. Blake	Thomas Motley, Jr.
George Burroughs	Charles E. Oliver
Harry L. Chatman	Bradley W. Palmer
Gilmer Clapp	Augustin H. Parker
Elton Clark	Beverly Rantoul
Robert J. Clark	George T. Rice
Julian Codman	Thomas Richardson
Charles W. Dabney	Howland S. Russell
Philip S. Davis	Edward L. Sanborn, Jr.
John Dove	Walter L. Sanborn
William B. Emery	Rufus L. Sewall
Edward H. Fay	Charles S. Stillman
Richard S. Fay	Lucian S. Thayer
Louis A. Frothingham	Davis R. Vail
Joseph B. Hall	Richard H. Weld, Jr.
Mason W. Hammond	Edgar H. Wells
John L. Heard	George D. Wells
John T. Heard, Jr.	George Wheatland, Jr.
Morton J. Henry	

The quarters of the old organization were in the East Newton Street Armory, and the new battery at once took possession of these quarters and of the equipment, such as it was. The harness turned over was so old and rotten that it would hardly hang together on its pegs in the harness room. The gun-carriages and caissons had seen pretty hard and long service; the wheels of the carriages were rickety and really unsafe; the four guns were twelve-pounders, muzzle-loaders of course, one equipped with a torch holder, and the vents of all worn so large that it was impossible to "thumb the vent"

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properly or keep a primer in long enough to explode it; and the uniforms were as disreputable as possible. In spite of all this, Captain Ewing had accepted the invitation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to act as its escort upon its annual parade, June 3.

Drills were commenced as soon as possible, the first being held on May 17. Others were held on May 19, 22, 24, 27, and 29, and a mounted drill was ordered for May 30. The captain by the hardest kind of work had succeeded in getting permission to take the old guns and carriages to Watertown and exchange them for a more sound, if no newer, outfit, and on May 30 the Battery assembled at 7 A.M. It would be almost invidious to comment upon the day. At the start Sergeant Dole's horse ran away down East Newton Street, dragging him by the heel, and from that time the excitement kept up without cessation. The Battery arrived at Watertown about 11 A.M., however, without the loss of a man. The exchange was effected, and about 2 P.M. the Battery started for home. On the way the chance was taken to have a little mounted drill in a deserted place, — about which the less said the better. The draft horses were obtained from the coal and truck companies of the city, and were big, ugly, ungainly brutes almost as much adapted to light artillery work as a yoke of oxen would be. The Battery got home safely about 6 P.M., and felt a little better about the turnout on June 3.

On June 3 the Battery made its first public appearance, for the trip to Watertown had been kept as secret as possible. The Battery was

ordered to be in readiness to move out at 8 A.M., in order to join the Ancients on State Street at 9.30. But the start was delayed, and on the way the harness began to give out, and the horses to balk, so when it reached the rendezvous, it found the Ancients gone. Captain Ewing looked worried for a minute, then rose to the emergency and ordered "Trot-March," an order until then unheard of in the Battery. The drivers rose to the emergency too, and, with whips swinging, they urged their coal horses to their highest speed. The Battery dashed up State Street, which was not well paved in those days, along Washington to School, where a halt had to be made to get around the corner, then up School to Beacon, overtaking the rear of the parade at the State House. The rest of the way to the church on Dartmouth Street and back to Faneuil Hall was at a walk. But worse was to come. In the afternoon it escorted the Ancients to the State House, where they formed line. The Battery then went by them and down Beacon Hill to its position on the Common at a gallop. How it ever got through that ordeal without serious mishap no one will ever know. Several of the saddle girths parted and other straps and traces threatened at any moment to disintegrate and throw horses, carriages, guns, and men in a heap in the gutter. But the Battery reached the Common safely and fired its salute, — its first, — without blowing off the fingers or arms of any cannoneer. The turn-out was an exceedingly salutary thing for the men and made them appreciate better than anything else could their own deficiencies, and how far they were

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from being efficient artillerymen. But that the tour of duty could be performed at all, by an organization ignorant of artillery work and with but two weeks of drill, is remarkable. It shows, better than anything else can show, the spirit of the men, their interest in the work, and their ambition, and it sets a standard for future achievement which should not be forgotten.

Drills were held weekly, or oftener, during June and July, to get the men into shape for camp. Drivers were given lessons by T. W. Mack two evenings a week, and both they and the cannoneers applied themselves to learn their work.

The "new" guns obtained from Watertown were brass twelve-pounders, known as Napoleon guns, and manufactured in 1864. The service of them was much more showy than with the more modern guns, and each movement of the men was laid down in Regulations in great detail. The gunner and seven cannoneers constituted a gun squad. Number one with a sponge and rammer staff about six feet long first cleaned the bore, frequently pulling out pieces of burning flannel on the end of his sponge; then reversing the staff he rammed the new charge, — a flannel bag full of black powder inserted in the muzzle by number two, — to the base of the bore. This was the trying moment; for some of the flannel from the last charge might still be smoldering in the bore, in which case number one would at least lose his arm. To lessen this danger, number three, provided with a leather thumb stall, "thumbed the vent," to prevent any passage of air through it when the piece was sponged out, in order that all sparks might

be extinguished by the air pressure, and the responsibility for any accident was placed upon him. Number four fired the piece with a lanyard attached to the friction primer inserted in the radial vent. Numbers five, six, and seven served ammunition. When the gun was fired, it would kick back two or three feet, the gun squad running it back into place again by hand. In those days it was hardly considered necessary to know anything about sighting and such things, the standard of excellence being the ability to fire the pieces of platoon or battery in unison.

There were some changes in the non-commissioned officers before camp; Sergeants Pollard and Howard and Corporal Agassiz were discharged on account of health, and Corporal Coolidge was discharged to accept a commission in the Naval Brigade; Corporals Sawyer and Taylor were appointed sergeants, Privates H. S. Blake, Burroughs, Cogswell, and Chatman were appointed corporals, and Corporal Gassett was appointed guidon corporal.

By-laws, drawn up by a committee composed of the officers, Sergeants Dole and Parker, and Corporal Flagg, had been adopted in May. Private B. W. Palmer was elected to serve on the finance committee, and Lieutenant Wainwright, Corporals E. Flagg, H. S. Blake, and H. Whitney, and Private E. Clark were elected as the membership committee. Seven active and twenty-five associate members were elected before camp.

Camp was scheduled for Monday, July 22. Those who have seen, or assisted in doing, the work necessary before any camp, can appreciate

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the labor that had to be done by way of preparation this year by officers and men who were quite without experience. Fortunately the Battery could depend upon a caterer for food, and upon the tents being set up; but even so, there was an immense amount of work to be done, and great credit is due to Sergeant Wheeler.

Very little baggage was taken, each man being allowed a roll of blankets provided by himself, a rubber blanket, if he had one, and a small valise; the officers, a small trunk each; all baggage being sent to Framingham on Saturday. There was no difficulty about uniforms as the men had but one, the blue fatigue coat and trousers. Campaign hats were worn, fatigue caps and duck trousers were packed. The cannoneers wore long trousers without leggings, the drivers long, black riding boots.

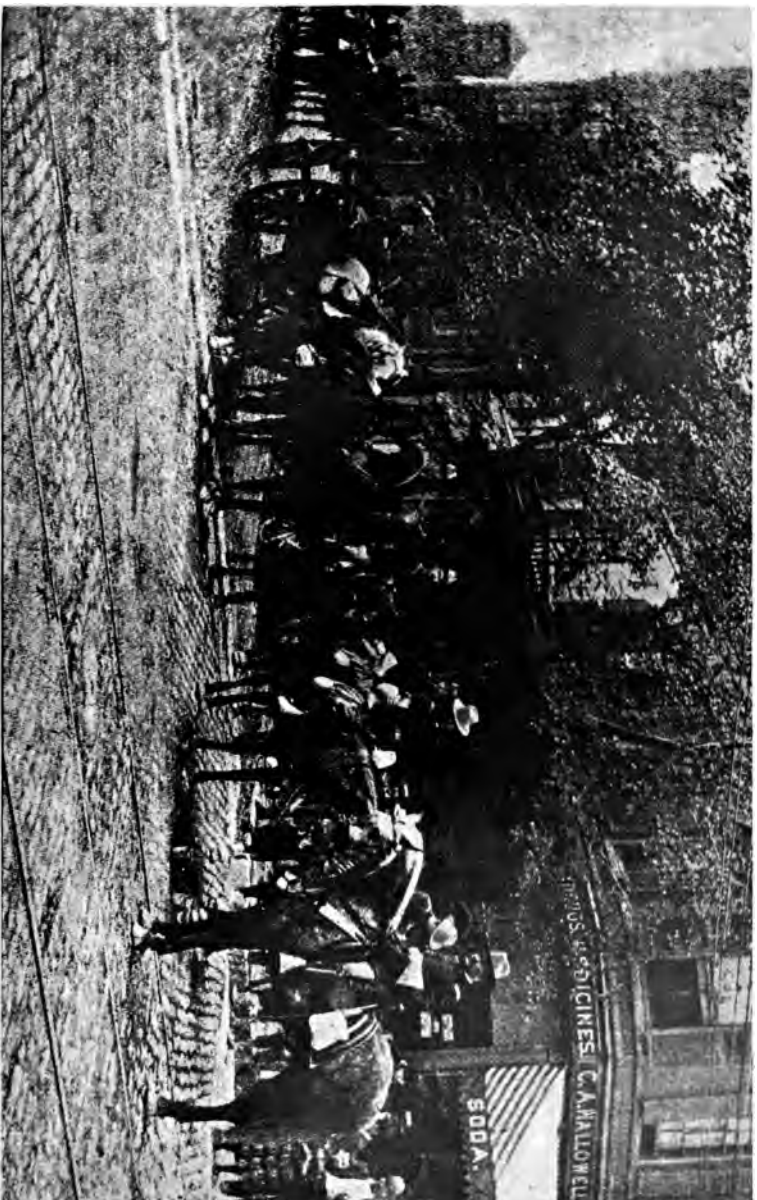
Orders were to assemble at the unearthly hour of 5 A.M., on Monday, July 22, and the men tried in various ways to be on hand. Some slept at the armory, others at hotels; a group of five or ten would stay at the house of some man and rely upon an alarm clock to rouse them in time; and still others, fearing that none of these means would suffice, sought diversion about the city in various ways and arrived at the armory between midnight and six in the morning.

At roll-call a wonderful lot of men showed up, sleepy, tired, and hot, but full of enthusiasm. They were fed on hot coffee and turned out to look on the most wonderful equine aggregation in the history of the Battery. The horses were of all sizes and shapes, with a tendency rather to seventeen than to fifteen hands high, and of a

variation of colors which even a rainbow might envy. They were all shaggy and unkempt and extremely tired, as they had just come over the road from Framingham. The poor beasts were also terribly hungry; but this was not found out until the Battery was almost ready to start and caused about an hour's delay.

The work of adjusting each harness to its horse seemed to be such an insurmountable task that if there had been any faint-hearted men in the outfit, they would have deserted immediately. But the indomitable nerve for which the Battery soon became noted and which has never since failed, overcame all obstacles, and finally the Battery was ready to start. It is not to be supposed that this work was done entirely by the Battery men or by all the men equally. Hundreds of muckers had gathered to hoot or applaud the "Dude Battery," and many friendly teamsters assisted, and even did most of the work in harnessing. Sergeant Butler Ames was the bright, particular star of the men in uniform, and harnessed nine horses, practically unaided. There were many sore hands and jammed fingers when the work was done.

Captain Ewing came out with his officers looking spick and span and making a great contrast with his sweaty, grimy men. Every one wondered how the officers could look so well; for it seemed as if the whole city of Boston had been working untold ages to get things ready. Two absolutely new and unintelligible bugle calls were blown, and by dint of dragging, swearing, and holding fractious horses the drivers and cannoneers were finally mounted. Once more



STARTING FOR CAMP, 1896

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the bugle blew, and the drivers immediately made as near a Chinese puzzle as it was possible to make with four guns, four caissons, and thirty-two horses. Little by little chaos was reduced to order, and the Battery moved down Newton Street on its first long march.

It is impossible to tell all that befell on the first march:—the extended distances between carriages, the breakdowns, the number of harnesses that broke piece by piece, or came off outright, the horses going down, or in the opposite direction from that desired. Now and then the leaders and wheelers of the same team would decide to look each other in the eye; and this, of course, caused delay. But Sergeant Sawyer's house was reached without mishap, and here fair ladies administered to the wants of the soldiery. About noon the Battery reached Fay's house, and were here fed and entertained royally. (Oats and water for the horses, food and beer for the men, and "quien sabe" for the officers.)

It was after 6 o'clock when the Battery finally arrived at Framingham, two hours behind their schedule. The Battery was parked, horses and men were fed, and the first guard duty in the history of the new organization begun. There were four posts which required twelve privates; and when the drivers after the first day were relieved from guard duty, it will be seen that each man had two or three tours of guard duty; for there were but sixty-two men present for duty, including officers. As there had been many rumors of the fun to be had with the new organization in the way of running its guard,

firing its guns at night, and mobbing the men generally, the sentries were told to be exceedingly watchful and to call out the guard on the first approach of suspicious persons. Indeed, so strong was the feeling that the Battery might be attacked, that most of the men slept fully dressed and ready at a moment's notice to repel any hostile demonstration. More than one lonely sentry, pacing the color line about dawn, gripped his saber more firmly and became so alert that his knees trembled when he heard a crowd of Ninth Regiment men far down the field raise a cheer and unanimously decide to "do up the Battery."

Certain newspapers had, ever since its organization, marked down the "Dude Battery," as they called it, for their prey; and there were long and facetious accounts in several sheets of the start, the march, and the arrival in camp. Much of the criticism, although needlessly severe on an organization hardly two months old, was, of course, well founded; but much was most unfair and apparently inspired by the members of the old battery, who seemed to feel that the members of the new battery had conspired to destroy them. However, a better tonic than this criticism could not have been desired, and it was an advantage to the Battery to have no exalted reputation to live up to.

On Tuesday morning the first thing the Battery did was to forget the sunrise gun, and the newspapers at once reported that the new guns were without vents and could not be fired. After breakfast the men set to work to put the camp in good order. Tents were made as neat

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and uniform as possible with the various equipment that was in them, guns and carriages were cleaned, and the drivers spent most of the morning trying to bring their horses to a semblance of respectability,—an impossible task. Not a man was idle for a moment, and by noontime the camp was a model of respectability for the brigade. It must be remembered that at this time a very different standard of order and neatness obtained. It seemed to be the idea that a man's tent was his castle and that an officer hardly had the right to investigate the interior of it. The tents of the Battery were neat, well aired and open to view, even if their arrangement was by no means uniform.

In the afternoon Captain Ewing desired to have a mounted drill. There was some delay in getting hitched, which the newspapers said was caused by the detail of four men, sent by Sergeant Dole to harness the horses, mistaking the stable, and to a half hour's struggle to disentangle a harness which was finally put on tangled and found to be all right. But the Battery finally succeeded in getting out upon the field for a short drill. White trousers were donned after drill, and this gave rise to more pleasantries on the part of the "war correspondents."

The Battery drilled steadily Wednesday and Thursday, and rapidly improved, the gun drill being very good and the mounted drill as good as could be hoped for with new officers, non-commissioned officers and drivers, and poor horses. On Thursday afternoon the firing by platoon and battery was constantly applauded by the infantry looking on, and the salute to

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Governor Greenhalge was well rendered. Friday was Governor's Day. In the morning the Battery held a mounted drill, and in the afternoon passed in review before the Governor, making a good appearance. As one of the unfriendly critics, the Boston *Herald*, said, "It would have stumped an expert to have found anything out of the way with the Battery on this trip." After review the Battery took the field for a mounted drill which was well received, the only accident being the cramping of the wheels of one of the caissons. Private Lund who was on the caisson was thrown off and was taken away by the Ambulance Corps,—not because he needed to be, but because they wanted practice; the caisson itself did not go over, however.

On Governor's Day the camp was thrown open to every one, and thousands came. In the evening things became rather wild and the whole camp was pretty thoroughly demoralized.

Saturday morning the Battery pulled out of camp for home at 8 A.M., being cheered heartily by all the regiments as it passed down the line. It stopped for rest and luncheon at Mr. Abbott's house in Wellesley and reached the armory without mishap late in the afternoon. When the men were dismissed, the first thought of most was to sleep, and the wonderful performances of some of them in this line would hardly be believed.

This first camp did much for the Battery. In 1895 the standard was very different from that of to-day. The lessons of the Civil War had been forgotten; and while proficiency in drill and discipline were insisted upon, service efficiency

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was not much considered. None of the light artillery had had target practice for years, and the camps were arranged more for the comfort of the men than for anything else. The Battery found tents pitched when they came into camp and left them standing when they moved out; tents had board floors, and cots added to the comfort of the men; meals were provided by a caterer, the men sitting at tables in the big "mess hall," and being served by colored waiters. "Opodeldoc," as Private Arthur Blake called it, both hard and soft, flowed freely at all times throughout the whole brigade, and the Battery followed custom and had its own canteen. "Taps" was not sounded until 11 P.M., while "Reveille" at 5.30 A.M., with roll-calls at each end of the day, gave far too short a period of rest for men working as hard as the Battery men had to work. But the Battery learned to drill, learned organization and discipline, and began to see the reasons for many things it had not understood. It came into camp with a poor reputation, but before a day had passed the other troops began to speak well of it, and by the end of the tour its unfriendly critics had all hastened to assure the public that all they had said was merely in the way of good-natured fun. New as it was, and short-handed as it was, and in spite of heat, fatigue, and lack of sleep, it did what it had to do, officers and men, by their hard work, intelligence, and ambition, winning the respect of all.

The Army and Navy Journal of August 3, 1895, contained the following paragraph:—

"The new Battery A appeared at this en-

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campment for the first time, and have received very harsh treatment from unfriendly critics of the press, which was not deserved in any way. That these men in their drill made some mistakes is but natural, considering the short time they have been in existence. Some of the work which they did was excellent, while the appearance and behavior of the men were away ahead of anything seen here in a battery for many a year. Their great mistake was coming to camp as a new battery with such diminished numbers, so many men absent on furlough and with and without leave. The battery men looked neat and clean at all times, and their behavior and discipline after taps were quite a contrast to the noise of the hoodlums of last year's battery. No one noticed this more than their near neighbors of the cavalry."

Out of a total enrolled strength of but seventy-one men only sixty-two were present at camp.

ROSTER, FRAMINGHAM, JULY 22-27, 1895

Captain
W. D. Ewing

Senior First Lieutenant
J. C. R. Peabody

Junior First Lieutenant
R. F. Parker

Assistant Surgeon
W. A. Brooks, Jr.

Second Lieutenant
A. D. Wainwright

First Sergeant
C. S. Dole

Quartermaster-Sergeant
E. B. Wheeler

Stable-Sergeant
E. W. Roche

Hospital Steward
E. A. Crockett

Guidon Corporal
P. Gassett

Artificer
G. B. Thorpe

Buglers
M. Barrett
J. W. Marrinan

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RIGHT PLATOON		LEFT PLATOON	
FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
S. D. Parker	H. B. Sawyer	J. A. Taylor	B. Ames
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
H. Whitney	H. S. Blake	G. Burroughs	W. A. Copeland
E. Flag, 2d	C. N. Cogswell	*J. S. Codman	H. L. Chatman
<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
W. Amory, 2d	*J. Codman	G. E. Atherton, Jr.	O. Ames
*G. Clapp	C. W. Dabney	A. Blake	*N. Anthony
E. Clark	W. B. Emery	P. S. Davis	R. J. Clark
L. A. Frothingham	R. S. Fay	J. Dove	M. W. Hammond
J. B. Hall	J. T. Heard, Jr.	*E. H. Fay	M. J. Henry
J. L. Heard	T. Motley, Jr.	F. W. Herrick	J. D. Hubbell
C. W. Holmes	E. A. Pelce	J. J. Higgins	A. H. Parker
J. W. Lund	B. Rantoul	A. E. Josselyn	T. Richardson
*B. W. Palmer	G. T. Rice	C. E. Oliver	R. L. Sewall
L. S. Thayer	E. L. Sanborn, Jr.	R. Parker	*E. H. Wells
D. R. Vall		H. S. Russell	*G. D. Wells
R. H. Weld, Jr.		W. L. Sanborn	
		*C. S. Stillman	

*Did not attend camp.

Drills were omitted during the balance of July and August. On August 24, on the occasion of the parade of the Knight Templars, who were holding their encampment in Boston, the Right Platoon, under Lieutenant Peabody, reported on the Common, and at 10.30 A.M. fired the signal guns for the parade, a salute of seventeen guns to the Grand Master and a salute of forty guns to the encampment.

Drills began again on September 4, to prepare for the annual "Field Day" which was ordered for October 25. Three drills were held in September and three in October. New harnesses were issued, much to the joy of every mounted man, and the men were measured for full-dress uniforms.

On October 25 the Battery assembled at 8 A.M., left the armory at 10 A.M., and, resplendent in the new full-dress uniforms and helmets with flowing red horse-hair plumes, paraded

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through the business section of the city, being reviewed at the State House. The only incident that marred the parade was a mix-up in the Third Caisson, which unfortunately took place in Newspaper Row, where the newspaper artists could sit at their windows and draw pictures to amuse the public. A wheel horse fell, and in the confusion which followed all the other horses went down at the very edge of an open trench. After fatigue uniforms had been put on and men and horses fed at the armory, the Battery started off for Franklin Field, where it went through mounted and firing drills. Colonel Wellington was the reviewing officer.

On November 13 the Battery held its first dinner at the Exchange Club. Lieutenant Wainwright was master of ceremonies and General A. P. Martin, who was the guest of honor, made an eloquent speech on the light batteries of Massachusetts, and their service at home and in the war. If the recollection of those present can be relied upon, the occasion was most enjoyable and successful.

CHAPTER III

1896

WINTER WORK—CAMP AT FRAMINGHAM—TARGET PRACTICE—REMOVAL TO THE SOUTH ARMORY

THE regular fortnightly drills were continued through the winter, and in addition the officers and non-commissioned officers attended schools, in which various parts of the duties were thoroughly discussed and afterwards executed, one or another being designated to take command. Captain Schenck, U. S. A., gave two lectures on artillery subjects, and every effort was made to train the men in their duties and in the general knowledge of artillery.

The attendance had been poor, both at camp and at the drills during the autumn, and it was announced that any member being absent from four consecutive drills without proper excuse would be liable to discharge. Several discharges were applied for during the winter and the attendance improved substantially, the vacancies thus caused being readily filled with new men who took hold of the work eagerly. On January 10 the Battery lost Stable-Sergeant Roche by death. C. Wilder Holmes was appointed his successor.

The East Newton Street Armory, although convenient in its equipment, was inconveniently located for the majority of the men; and as the

Naval Brigade was transferred from the South Armory to the Minnesota during the winter, the Battery requested to be transferred to the South Armory. The newspapers complained loudly at this and at the large expense that would be entailed to purchase land adjoining, for the construction of an exit on the side of the building, or to tear out the front entrance and substitute a ramp for the granite steps. In spite of these objections, Mayor Quincy, on March 2, recommended the passage of an order by the Board of Aldermen, but the matter was then referred to the committee on armories, and no action was taken at that time.

On February 13 Captain Ewing, Lieutenant Peabody, and some forty members of the Battery attended the Cadet play, "Jack and the Beanstalk." It was military night and the Battery made a gorgeous display in full-dress uniforms and overcoats with capes turned back.

On March 9 the Left Platoon, under Lieutenant R. F. Parker, was ordered out to fire the funeral salute for the late Governor Greenhalge. It reported on the Common and commenced firing at 8 A.M., firing half-hourly until 2.30 P.M., minute guns from 2.30 to 4.30 P.M., while the funeral services were in progress, and then a salute of seventeen guns to mark the final interment. The day was cold and bleak with a chilling wind, and the tour of duty was hard, although all possible was done for the men's comfort; a tent with board floor and oil stove afforded some shelter, and Sergeant Wheeler provided a good luncheon.

This was Lieutenant Parker's last appearance with the Battery, for he resigned on March 14.



SALUTING ON THE COMMON

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An election was ordered for March 20; but as a majority of the Battery was not present, another was called for March 23, when Sergeant Butler Ames was unanimously elected first lieutenant.

The annual inspection was held on April 8. Later in the month an informal meeting was held at the University Club, at which Colonel Ormond F. Nims gave a most interesting talk upon the service of his and other batteries in the Civil War. Two kegs of beer were on tap and there was a large attendance. The annual meeting was held on May 13. The report of Sergeant S. D. Parker, treasurer, showed a balance on hand of \$516.26. An assessment of \$15 was voted, of which \$5 was to be collected at some future time, if needed. The membership committee and finance committee were re-elected. Then followed a long discussion as to the advisability of buying various necessary and convenient articles for camp. It was voted to purchase two chests for each tent, about three feet long by two feet wide and high, one to be for clothing, the other to be lined with tin and to be used as an ice-chest; the purchase of eighty mattresses and red blankets was also authorized. After a discussion of more than an hour, it was decided that red handkerchiefs for the neck were not expedient, owing to the likelihood of being poisoned by the dye. Another long discussion took place over the advisability of buying brown canvas uniforms, the blue uniforms used at the last camp being found to be very uncomfortable. The meeting was so protracted that this matter was referred to the next meeting, at which it was decided to purchase light brown canvas suits

about the color of the present service uniform, which were not to cost more than \$1.50 each.

In order to encourage rivalry between the sections a competitive section drill was ordered for May 27, to include foot drill, standing gun drill, and saber drill. The judges were Colonel Carter of the Governor's staff, Lieutenant Porter, Naval Brigade, and Lieutenant Eldredge, Eighth Regiment. All of the sections did extremely well, the First Section, Sergeant S. D. Parker, winning by a small margin, the others following in their numerical order.

On June 1 the Right Platoon under Lieutenant Peabody did escort duty to the Ancients on the occasion of their annual parade. The platoon escorted the Ancients to church and back again to Faneuil Hall in the morning, then returned to the armory, changed from dress to fatigue uniform and reported back to Faneuil Hall. After a long wait, while the Ancients were finishing their dinner, the line of march was formed once more. On School Street the artillery company formed line along one side, and the platoon dashed by at a gallop over Beacon Hill to its position on the Common, ready to fire a salute when the Ancients arrived on the parade ground. The salutes were rendered in good form, and the Battery returned to the armory about 6 o'clock.

On June 3 the Left Platoon, under Lieutenant Ames, performed a hard tour of duty in Cambridge upon the fiftieth anniversary of Cambridge becoming a city. It assembled at 5.30 A.M., reported on the playground, East Cambridge, at 7.30, where a salute of fifty guns was

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fired; another salute of fifty guns was fired at noon, and the platoon, black and dirty as it was, marched up to Cambridge Common, joined the parade and passed in review. Another salute was fired from Magazine Park at 5.30, after which the Battery returned to the armory and was dismissed about 7 o'clock.

The Battery then began to prepare for camp, which was to be at Framingham with the rest of the Second Brigade, and which was scheduled for July 20. Corporal Flagg had been appointed sergeant to fill the place of Lieutenant Ames, and Joseph B. Hall was appointed corporal to fill the vacancy. R. J. Clark and G. D. Wells were appointed corporals in place of W. A. Copeland and H. L. Chatman, who were unable to attend camp.

On July 17 the new red boxes filled with blue uniforms, white duck trousers, and other necessities, were sent over the road; and at 5.30 A.M. Monday morning, the twentieth, the Battery assembled at the armory in brown uniform. The start was somewhat delayed, for harnesses and collars had to be adjusted to the new lot of horses, which were a great improvement on those of last year; but the Battery reached the Fay place in Wellesley in due time for luncheon served by a caterer, with a keg of beer on the side. A halt of about two hours was made to rest men and horses and to allow the officers to do justice to the Fays' hospitality. Shortly after the start, Lieutenant Peabody, having dismounted for some reason, lost his horse, which galloped away toward Natick, pursued by the staff. He was provided with another mount,

and with the exception of a shower which wet every one thoroughly, the Battery arrived at the camp about 4.30 without further incident, being cheered by the other detachments already in camp. The camp was all ready and the Battery went into park in the broad camp street flanked on either side by eleven large and comfortable wall tents, with the marquee and officers' tents in rear, and in rear of these the band quarters and guard tents. There was nothing to do but mount guard and get comfortable. The horses were unhitched, taken to the stables where they were unharnessed and turned over to the hostlers for grooming and feeding. The men got their boxes, slung their clothes racks and overhead racks, found the iceman, and, after changing into blue, had supper. At 7.30, the opening hour, each tent was represented at the sutler's tent, presided over by Sergeant Wheeler; "supplies," as they were termed in orders, were drawn and the men began to feel at home.

Tuesday morning the real work began. Much stress was laid upon neatness of quarters and a most thorough and minute policing of the camp was the first thing in order. The grass was cut and the whole street and park were raked over. Then came the arrangement of tents. Cots were folded up, stacked on top of each other, mattresses on top of them, and the red blankets folded over the whole. All clothing and shoes were put out of sight either in the box or rack overhead, and nothing but the overcoats were left on the clothes rack with belts buckled around them showing the buckle,



PARK. FRAMMINGHAM, 1896

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the clothes box and ice-box being placed on either side of the rear tent pole. This arrangement was worked out the first morning, the officers allowing a competition and then choosing the tent they thought the best, and was adhered to the rest of the week. It caused quite a sensation in the Brigade and the newspapers praised it highly.

Drill in the morning consisted of cannoneers' drill in the park and drivers' drill on the field. In the afternoon battery drill was ordered; the Battery went through various maneuvers at a walk and slow trot and did a little firing. After drill the Battery was ordered into blue blouses and white duck trousers for supper, and at retreat fell in on the parade ground and saluted the national colors. This ceremony was carried out every evening and created a very good impression, several of the other commands following the example set.

On Wednesday practically the same program was carried out. On Thursday mounted drill was held in the morning and at its close the Battery fired a salute of seventeen guns in honor of Governor Wolcott's arrival at headquarters. Major Kemp of the cavalry had asked Captain Ewing to fire at the cavalry at close range to see how the horses behaved, and in the afternoon the cavalry charged down the field in line, towards the Battery. Captain Ewing waited until they were not more than twenty yards away from the muzzles and commanded "Fire by Battery; Battery ——" then, realizing the danger, stopped just in time. Had the volley been delivered, its effect upon the cavalry would

in all probability have been very serious, for the blast from the old twelve-pounders was tremendous. As it was, the word to fire was given just as the cavalry had cleared the flank, and even then the volley broke them up quite sufficiently.

Friday was Governor's Day and the Battery passed in review with the rest of the brigade before Governor Wolcott and General Peach, making a very creditable appearance, then gave a dashing and snappy mounted drill which called forth much praise. The whole camp was flooded with visitors of all sorts, somewhat to its demoralization in the evening. The guard was increased from two to three posts, and even then had much trouble.

On Saturday morning the Battery left camp for home at 8.30 A.M., being cheered by the other commands as it went across the field. The route was the same, over the Worcester Turnpike, the Battery stopping at Wellesley for luncheon and reaching the armory without mishap late in the afternoon.

This second encampment brought the Battery fully up to the standard of the militia at that time. The conditions were even less those of service than the camp of 1895, hostlers, mattresses, and ice-chests being added to the comforts of home. The Battery had, however, shown its unwillingness to stand still, and had set an example to the brigade in neatness of quarters, if in nothing else. Aided by the much better class of horses that the officers had been able to obtain, the mounted drills were immensely improved; discipline was very good and roll-calls and formations were prompt, except the



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memorable roll-call at "Tattoo" on Governor's Day. The Battery men had a chance to get acquainted with the other commands this year. Attendance, however, was criticized, eight men being absent out of a total enrolled strength of eighty.

ROSTER, FRAMINGHAM, JULY 20-25, 1896

<i>Captain</i> W. D. Ewing			
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> J. C. R. Peabody		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> B. Ames	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> W. A. Brooks, Jr.		<i>Second Lieutenant</i> A. D. Wainwright	
<i>First Sergeant</i> C. S. Dole			
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> E. B. Wheeler		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> C. W. Holmes	
<i>Hospital Steward</i> E. A. Crockett		<i>Gudon Corporal</i> P. Gassett	
<i>Artificer</i> G. B. Thorpe		<i>Buglers</i> W. Purcell W. T. Richardson	
RIGHT PLATOON		LEFT PLATOON	
<i>FIRST SECTION</i>	<i>SECOND SECTION</i>	<i>THIRD SECTION</i>	<i>FOURTH SECTION</i>
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
S. D. Parker	H. B. Sawyer	J. A. Taylor	E. Flagg, 2d
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
H. Whitney	H. S. Blake	G. Burroughs	R. J. Clark
J. B. Hall	C. N. Cogswell	J. S. Codman	G. D. Wells
<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
W. Amory, 2d	J. Codman	L. Barr	W. Almy
R. L. Barstow, Jr.	*A. H. Conlidge	A. Blake	*O. Ames
E. Clark	C. W. Dabney	P. S. Davis	C. E. Ashenden
L. A. Frothingham	*W. B. Emery	J. E. Devlin, Jr.	G. E. Atherton, Jr.
J. L. Heard	C. S. French	J. J. Higgins	*H. L. Chatman
J. W. Lund	J. T. Heard, Jr.	A. E. Josselyn	*W. A. Copeland
G. L. Nelson	J. L. Little, Jr.	C. E. Oliver	A. Curtis
G. W. Palmer	G. T. McKay	E. L. Oliver	J. Dove
W. S. Patten	*T. Motley, Jr.	H. S. Russell	P. Dove
T. E. Ripley	B. Rantoul	*W. L. Sanborn	M. W. Hammond
J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	G. T. Rice	S. M. Williams	*J. D. Hubbell
G. Stowe	H. Richardson		A. H. Parker
C. R. Sturgis	P. Richardson		R. L. Sewall
L. S. Thayer	E. L. Sanborn, Jr.		J. A. Sullivan
R. H. Weld, Jr.			E. H. Wells

*Did not attend camp.

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Drills were omitted until November. About September 1 the Board of Aldermen passed an order removing the Battery from the East Armory on East Newton Street to its present quarters in the South Armory, vacated by the Naval Brigade. The removal was made during the latter part of October.

On October 27 a detail of four corporals and eight privates under Sergeant Parker acted as pall bearers at the funeral of Colonel O. W. Peabody in Milton.

On November 16 the officers and non-commissioned officers of each of the three militia batteries, each detail with one of its own pieces, were taken to Fort Warren for target practice, the first target practice held by State artillery since the Civil War. The guns were placed on the eastern rampart of the fort and fired across the main ship channel at a target on Galloupes Island, about one thousand yards distant. Battery A shot first, and after two ranging shots each gunner fired five rounds of shrapnel. The ammunition, which was drawn from the Federal Government, was part of that left over from the Civil War, and the old round shell carried only seventy-eight bullets, but in spite of this the target was struck a surprising number of times. Battery B then took the range and the detail from Battery A manned the observation stations. The detachment passed the night on board the steamer and next day completed the shooting. The result was very satisfactory to Battery A; for although shooting with a smooth bore twelve-pounder, it had a far better target than either of the other batteries who were

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using three-inch muzzle-loading rifles, supposed to be greatly superior. But, though our ammunition was older than theirs, the fuzes being enclosed in brass, were air-proof, while theirs were wrapped in paper and were utterly unreliable. The tour was very instructive to every one, however.

On November 4 the Battery assembled at the South Armory for the first time, for a business meeting, at which the plans for the coming winter were discussed. Drill night was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday, and it was decided to have an annual dinner.

At the Battery drill, on November 24, an amendment to the by-laws was proposed and adopted by which an executive committee of the officers and seven sergeants was constituted to decide all matters pertaining to the Battery except the election of members. Heretofore all business had been done on regular drill nights, and it was felt that this wasted too much time. This executive committee held monthly meetings and dinners and was an active body for a year or so.

On December 5 the second annual dinner was held at the Exchange Club. The Battery assembled in full-dress uniform and a number of high militia officers were its guests. The occasion was extremely genial.

In December Sergeant Taylor requested to be relieved of his position and Corporal Burroughs was appointed sergeant and chief of the Third Section in his place, A. Blake being appointed lance corporal to succeed Burroughs.

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The annual report of the adjutant-general was as follows: "This comparatively new command is making good progress, showing intelligent work. Attendance can be improved."

CHAPTER IV

1897

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN EWING—ELECTION OF CAPTAIN PEABODY—ROUGH-RIDING—CAMP AT FRAMINGHAM

THE Battery settled into its new quarters very soon and found them much more convenient than the old. Battery drills were held twice each month throughout the winter and spring; the new foot drill, prescribed in the drill regulations of 1896, was adopted, and the men were thoroughly trained in this as well as in standing gun drill. Attendance was braced up a little by a vote that a non-commissioned officer absent three times without leave during the year should be reduced to the ranks and a private absent four times should be discharged. The question of a Battery ball or assembly, to be held in the armory, was considered, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter, but reported against the advisability of it and the idea was dropped.

On January 7 one gun under Lieutenant Wainwright was detailed to fire the salute upon the inauguration of Governor Wolcott.

On February 11 about forty of the Battery, under Lieutenants Peabody and Ames, attended the Cadet theatricals, making a fine show in full-dress uniforms.

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Early in March Captain Ewing sent in his resignation. While the action was not unexpected, it was with great regret that the Battery learned of his final decision. During the time of his command (less than two years) a lot of men, none of whom knew anything whatever about light artillery work, and few of whom had had any previous military experience, had been developed into a battery fully up to the standard of efficiency of that time, with good spirit and discipline, and high ideals of military service. Although the credit fairly belongs to the other officers, and to the men themselves, as well as to him, yet his share in the achievement should not be overlooked.

On March 17 Lieutenant Peabody was unanimously elected to succeed to the captaincy, and Sergeant Samuel D. Parker was elected junior first lieutenant. Corporal H. S. Blake was appointed sergeant *vice* Parker promoted, A. Blake, corporal, and G. L. Nelson, W. Amory, 2d, and B. Rantoul, lance corporals, Corporals Clark and Cogswell having been discharged.

During February and March the Battery got some disagreeable newspaper prominence from the comments upon it by some of the members of the disbanded battery, in their testimony before a committee of the Legislature, which was investigating the condition of the militia. Captain Peabody and former Lieutenant R. F. Parker were both called upon to testify, and an attempt was made to show that the old battery was disbanded for their benefit. But the report of the committee satisfactorily disposed of that idea and closed the whole affair.

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During the early spring Lieutenant Ames had been drilling a squad of about fifteen men at Hill's Riding School near Roxbury Crossing in the rough-riding exercises taught at West Point. The work consisted of saddle and bareback riding, mounting, and vaulting on level ground and over a low hurdle, and a few other rough-riding feats. The horses were not very good and the ring was small; the squad became quite proficient, however, and were invited to give a drill at the horse show on April 21. This exhibition, being entirely new to the public, created a great deal of attention as well as some amusement, and the Battery received much favorable comment. The squad was under the command of Lieutenant Ames, and was composed of Sergeant Sawyer, Corporal A. Blake, Lance Corporals G. L. Nelson and B. Rantoul, and Privates W. J. Batchelder, P. Dove, C. W. Dabney, W. S. Patten, C. R. Sturgis, L. S. Thayer, S. M. Williams, and G. Whiting.

A detail of fifteen men acted as color guard to the Loyal Legion on the occasion of the dedication of Grant's Tomb in New York on April 27. The Loyal Legion and the First Corps Cadets chartered a Fall River boat, the Battery detail being assigned the whole "Ladies' Saloon" as quarters. After landing the Cadets down town, the boat proceeded to 125th Street, near the tomb, where the Legion and its guard disembarked and marched to their seats on a stand opposite the tomb and opposite President McKinley's reviewing stand. There were sixty thousand men in line, including regulars, and militia from nearly every State. But the day was not of

unmixed joy; it was very cold, and a high wind caught up the dust raised by the marching troops and drove it upon the spectators. After watching the parade for about four hours, the order to return to the ship was welcomed, although the parade was not nearly over. On the way back the wind caught Corporal Rantoul's banner, and it was only by the united efforts of all near that Rantoul and the banner were saved from going into the Hudson. The return trip will long be remembered by those who were there; Captain Peabody turned up unexpectedly and held a reception in the quarters of the detail, while the tired Cadets, who had marched all over New York, guarded the colors and slept upon the floor. The trip was enjoyable from start to finish, the "finish" coming sooner to some than to others. The detail was First Sergeant Dole, Sergeants Holmes and Flagg, Corporals A. Blake, J. B. Hall, and G. D. Wells, Lance Corporals William Amory, 2d, G. L. Nelson, and B. Rantoul, Privates J. T. Heard, Jr., Howland Russell, J. H. Sherburne, Jr., and R. H. Weld, Jr., and Buglers W. Purcell and W. F. Richardson.

During the spring a squad from the Battery took part in a series of historical scenes given at Music Hall, playing the part of British soldiers in the Boston Massacre.

The annual meeting was held on May 11. Lieutenant Parker's report as treasurer showed a balance for the year of \$1344.40,—a gain of \$828.14. Lieutenant Wainwright, Sergeant H. S. Blake, Corporal William Amory, 2d, H. Richardson, and J. L. Little, Jr., were elected to the

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membership committee, and B. N. Palmer was reelected to serve on the finance committee. It was decided to take two extra days of camp duty at the expense of the Battery, going to camp Saturday afternoon instead of Monday, and in order to cover the expense of this, the men were instructed to secure at least one associate member each.

On May 31 the Battery turned out in full-dress uniform to parade and fire a salute upon the unveiling of the Shaw monument. The Seventh Regiment of New York, many United States troops, and all the militia were in the line. When the head of the column reached the statue, it halted, the whole column formed line along Beacon Street, and the Battery dashed by to take its place on the Common to fire the salute. After the guns had been fired the Battery took its place again in column and paraded through the city.

Enough associate members having been secured to warrant the two extra days in camp, the Battery assembled at 1.30 P.M. on Saturday, July 17, and marched over the road to the camp ground at Framingham, resting at Wellesley and arriving in camp at 12.20 A.M., Sunday morning, where a hearty supper was served. The caterer attended to this, and as the tents were already pitched, the men had nothing to do but find their respective tents and turn in.

Breakfast on Sunday was at the reasonable hour of 8 A.M. Immediately afterwards the work began. Squads were put to work on each tent, folding blankets, piling mattresses and cots, and arranging overcoats and belts, other

squads policed the grounds and even mowed the grass with a borrowed lawn-mower, until the whole was to the liking of the captain, a task that took most of the morning. The remainder of the day was given over to rest and diversion, except when changes of costume were ordered.

On Monday, after inspection of quarters, the drivers were drilled with teams unhitched in the morning and the cannoneers were put through the manual of the piece, each man learning to "thumb the vent" and manipulate the sponge and rammer staff with quickness and precision. In the afternoon mounted battery drill was held. On Monday evening the Battery assembled on the color line at retreat and uncovered while the "Star Spangled Banner" was played, as it had done the year before, being followed by all the rest of the brigade on subsequent evenings.

Tuesday's program was nearly the same, and on Wednesday two battery drills were given. Both Tuesday and Wednesday were extremely hot and the men suffered considerably.

On Thursday it rained a downpour all day, but not daunted, the Battery held its two regular drills, and even the mud could not affect the neatness of the tents. After the last drill the men, being thoroughly wet, were marched to the hospital tent where a stiff ration of grog was issued to each. It was found out afterwards that ninety-four measures were issued to seventy-two men, of whom one did not indulge, and it was suspected that Dr. Crockett had been the victim of repeaters.



INSPECTION OF QUARTERS



STANDING GUN DRILL
FRAMINGHAM

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Friday was "Governor's Day." The Battery, during its morning drill, fired the salute of seventeen guns on the arrival of Governor Wolcott. In the afternoon it passed in review with the other troops, making a fine appearance, and after the review was given the whole field for a mounted drill. This drill, which included all the mounted maneuvers at all gaits, limbering and unlimbering, changing positions and firing, was full of dash and by far the best that the Battery had ever done. Friday evening was no less strenuous than the evenings of other "Governor's Days." The whole camp was crowded with visitors and things did not quiet down until long after "Taps."

Early Saturday morning the Battery pulled out of camp, stopped at headquarters and fired a salute to General Peach, whose last camp it was, and went over the road to Boston, stopping at the Fays in Wellesley for luncheon and arriving at the armory about 4 o'clock.

The feature of this encampment was the neatness of everything. The Battery camp was declared by the United States' officers present, and by every one else, to be a model. Another feature of the encampment that those who were there will long remember was the frequent change of uniforms. Blue uniform, with its variation of white duck trousers, was in order for mess, brown canvas for drills. That made four changes necessary anyway, and it did not stop there, for after donning white ducks, the powers would think it looked like rain and order another change or two within a few minutes of the time for formations. First

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Sergeant Dole had a hard time, and his cries of "Make haste, make haste," as he hurried the laggards into line, got more frenzied each day.

The "Hot Dogs," founded the year before by Corporal B. Rantoul, who used to get the countersign, ride down to the gate and bring back a supply of hot frankfurters to a few of the elect, an organization that this year included nearly all enlisted men, was much in evidence in the evenings. When the members were not enjoying the hospitality of the cavalry they were letting off steam by marching around camp, in lock-step, in time to the music of the band. Going home over the road every member saluted every dog that was seen. Another less comprehensive organization was the "Rowel Brigade." With a great deal of leisure, and with everybody working towards that end, every one had a gorgeous time from the start of camp to its finish, except when changing uniforms.

In many ways the military side of this camp was similar to that of the previous year. Hostlers still took care of the horses, a caterer cooked the meals, and colored waiters served them; the tents still had floors, cots, and mattresses, and each squad of three was allowed a large red trunk for clothing. But the boxes lined with tin were dispensed with this year, "supplies" being sold at the commissary tent during certain restricted hours; and there was a distinct gain over last year in the appearance of camp, in the drills, and in the general military discipline and courtesy. General Peach in his report, said: "In the arrangement and furnishing of tents much improvement has been

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made. Battery A, Light Artillery, and the Eighth Regiment of Infantry excelled in this respect; never in my long experience have I witnessed a camp of regulars or militia that excelled either."

The Battery went into camp with eighty-four men on its rolls, the maximum enlisted strength at that time, but twelve men were absent, making the attendance only eighty-six per cent. Sergeant Flagg, Corporals Wells and Gassett, did not attend camp, and Corporal Codman had been discharged. Corporal Hall commanded the Fourth Section and Privates T. E. Ripley, H. S. Russell, and W. B. Emery acted as corporals, the latter acting as guidon.

ROSTER, FRAMINGHAM, JULY 17-24, 1897

<i>Captain</i>			
J. C. R. Peabody			
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i>		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i>	
B. Ames		S. D. Parker	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>		<i>Second Lieutenant</i>	
Wm. A. Brooks, Jr.		A. D. Wainwright	
<i>First Sergeant</i>			
C. S. Dole			
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i>		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i>	
E. B. Wheeler		C. W. Holmes	
<i>Hospital Steward</i>		<i>Guidon Corporal</i>	
E. A. Crockett		*P. Gassett	
<i>Artificer</i>		<i>Buglers</i>	
G. B. Thorpe		W. Purcell	
		W. T. Richardson	
RIGHT PLATOON		LEFT PLATOON	
FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
H. B. Sawyer	G. Burroughs	H. S. Blake	*E. Flagg, 2d
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
H. Whitney	*G. D. Wells	G. L. Nelson	J. B. Hall
B. Rantoul	A. Blake	W. L. Sanborn	W. Amory, 2d

FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
	<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>
R. B. Baker	W. F. Atkinson	*R. L. Barstow, Jr.	*W. Almy
D. H. Bradlee, Jr.	W. J. Batchelder	R. P. Blake	O. Ames
J. Codman	F. Blake	E. Clark	*C. B. Ashenden
C. N. Cogswell	F. B. Crowninshield	L. A. Frothingham	G. E. Atherton, Jr.
*A. H. Coolidge	J. A. Curtin	*J. L. Heard	H. G. Brooks
C. W. Dabney	P. S. Davis	E. James	*H. L. Chatman
W. B. Emery	J. Dearborn	J. W. Lund	C. K. Cummings
*C. S. French	*J. E. Devlin, Jr.	B. W. Palmer	A. Curtis
J. T. Heard, Jr.	R. S. Hale	W. S. Patten	J. Dove
J. L. Little, Jr.	J. J. Higgins	T. E. Ripley	*P. Dove
T. Motley, Jr.	A. E. Josselyn	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	J. D. Hubbell
H. Richardson	C. E. Oliver	C. G. Stevens	A. H. Parker
P. Richardson	E. L. Oliver	H. R. Storrs	T. W. Peirce
D. P. Rogers	A. LeB. Russell	C. R. Sturgis	R. L. Sewall
E. L. Sanborn, Jr.	H. S. Russell	L. S. Thayer	J. A. Sullivan
G. Whiting	S. M. Williams	R. H. Weld, Jr.	E. H. Wells

*Did not attend camp.

On September 6 the Battery was called upon to send a squad to Wakefield for guard duty at the State rifle tournament. This squad consisted of Lieutenant Wainwright, Sergeant Burroughs, two corporals, Hall and Russell, and ten privates.

Drills began on October 5, the time being given to foot drill, standing gun drill, and instruction of drivers.

On October 13 the officers, non-commissioned officers, and a few privates went to Fort Warren for target practice. The other two batteries could not take part as no fuzes could be found for their projectiles. The shooting was about as it was the year before, very erratic, owing to crude sights, smooth bore, and old ammunition. A few hits were made; the markers at the target were nearly exterminated by a shell which dropped into a small shanty just after they had left it; and a shell went over the hill and drove away a squad of marines who were trying to get some rifle practice.

The third annual dinner was held at the Exchange Club on December 8. Full-dress uni-



LIEUT. AMES ASST. SURG. BROOKS LIEUT. PARKER
CAPTAIN PEABODY LIEUT. WAINWRIGHT



ARMORER GEORGE B. THORPE

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forms were worn. Generals B. F. Peach and W. A. Bancroft, the past and present commanders of the Second Brigade, were the guests of honor, and General Peach received a great ovation. The occasion was extremely successful; in fact, it was so successful that annual dinners thereafter were omitted until 1904.

The inspector-general's report upon the Battery for the year was as follows: "The reports of this command are highly favorable. It has made steady improvement throughout the year, and is now one of the most excellent commands in the service, having an exceedingly fine personnel, full of zeal and spirit, led by officers of exceptional ability."

CHAPTER V

1898

FIRST ROUGH-RIDING EXHIBITION—SPANISH WAR —CAMP AT SWAMPSCOTT—RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN PEABODY AND ELECTION OF CAPTAIN PARKER

OWING to the success of the rough-riding squad at the Horse Show in 1897, the executive committee had been for some time considering the practicability of giving an exhibition of rough-riding and of the regular artillery work. Early in January it voted that the captain appoint a committee of the four officers and three enlisted men to look into the matter. This committee, which consisted of Captain Peabody, Lieutenants Ames, Parker, and Wainwright, First Sergeant Dole, Private B. N. Palmer as lawyer, and C. K. Cummings as architect, reported that the scheme was feasible, and that the cost would be about \$2200. Although this was a large liability to incur, it was nevertheless voted to hold an exhibition, or "Military Tournament," as it was called. The same committee was appointed, except that Sergeant Dole requested to be relieved, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Wheeler took his place. A call was at once issued for candidates for the rough-riding squad, and about twenty-five men, most of those who had ridden last year, volun-

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teered. Drills were held twice a week at Hill's Academy, near Roxbury Crossing, and under the able tuition of Lieutenant Ames the squad rapidly became proficient. Meanwhile another squad was being drilled in standing gun drill and mechanical maneuvers under Lieutenant Parker. The Cyclorama Building on Tremont Street was engaged and fitted up with boxes and seats; newspaper reporters and "artists" were admitted to the Riding School, and the articles and highly imaginative pictures that appeared in the papers gave the show great advertising. A clever and conspicuous poster was displayed everywhere; a program committee, following the custom of the Cadets, got up an elaborate program and filled it with advertisements; and seats and boxes for all three nights sold rapidly. The dress rehearsal was given on Monday, April 11, and the exhibition was given three successive nights, April 13, 14, and 15, to large audiences. Thursday, April 14, was Military Night; Governor Wolcott and his staff, many officers of other organizations, and a large part of the First Corps of Cadets were present in full-dress uniform. The show was divided into three parts: first, a squad of twelve men engaged in saddle drill and single stick practice, in which the object was to cut the plume from the top of the adversary's helmet; next, gun drill performed with absolute precision in every detail, and mechanical maneuvers in which the guns, carriages, and limbers were dismounted and assembled with great speed and snap; and last, the rough-riding drill. This consisted of mounting and vaulting on level ground

and over a low hurdle, both on one horse and on two, double riding, wrestling, etc., and was very favorably received. The men taking part in the gun drill were: Lieutenant S. D. Parker in command; First Section, Sergeant H. B. Sawyer, Corporal J. B. Hall, Corporal W. B. Emery, Privates J. H. Cunningham, Jr., T. Motley, Jr., H. Richardson, A. LeB. Russell, H. R. Storrs, R. H. Weld, Jr., and E. H. Wells. Second Section, Sergeant H. S. Blake, Corporal W. L. Sanborn, Corporal T. E. Ripley, Privates F. Blake, C. K. Cummings, A. J. Garceau, R. S. Hale, G. Hay, Jr., A. E. Josselyn, and R. L. Raymond. The mounted squad were: Lieutenant Butler Ames commanding, Corporals W. Amory, 2d, A. Blake, and B. Rantoul, Privates G. E. Atherton, Jr., W. J. Batchelder, R. P. Blake, H. G. Brooks, C. W. Dabney, B. W. Palmer, W. S. Patten, D. P. Rogers, J. H. Sherburne, Jr., C. R. Sturgis, L. S. Thayer, G. Whiting, and S. M. Williams.

The exhibition was a success financially, for the net profits were over \$1200. It was a success in other ways also, for it brought the Battery before the public eye in an agreeable and appropriate way, and put a final stop to the adverse newspaper criticism which had been dying out gradually in the last two years. Henceforth the Battery was termed the "Crack Battery" instead of the "Dude Battery."

While the preparations for the exhibition were going on, other matters of great importance to the Battery had been transpiring. To many people it had appeared for some time that a war with Spain in the near future was probable,

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and there had been considerable increase of military activity. During January, rumors went forth that the State was preparing for a winter mobilization of all the militia; orders from the adjutant-general's office directed commands to be prepared to equip themselves with heavy clothing at a moment's notice and to look up transportation facilities and rations; a report spread that the Boston and Albany Railroad had a train in its Huntington Avenue yard ready for a battery, and there was much excitement in consequence.

Then on the 15th of February, 1898, the "Maine" was blown up in Havana Harbor, and it became the general belief that war was inevitable. The officers and men of the Battery began to prepare quietly for service, and many names were obtained of men who would join the organization if it went out; an informal poll of the Battery was taken, and it was found that nearly all the men were eager to volunteer. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was organizing a volunteer regiment of cavalry in the West, the First U. S. Volunteer Regiment, or "Rough-Riders," as it was generally called. Hearing that the addition of a battery of horse artillery to this regiment was contemplated, Captain Peabody, Lieutenant Ames, and Lieutenant Parker went to Washington early in April and had an interview with Mr. Roosevelt. He offered to take the Battery, but it was found that technicalities in the law would prevent it going as a State organization, and that officers and men would have to resign from the State militia. The officers,

feeling sure that the Battery would be one of the very first organizations of the State to get into service, after some hesitation declined Mr. Roosevelt's offer.

On April 21 Captain Peabody received orders from the Governor to put the command on a war footing of about one hundred and seventy-five men. The volunteers were notified and the armory was filled with recruit squads drilling every night. Dr. Brooks and Hospital Steward Crockett were busy every evening examining physically the men already enlisted and the recruits. The war fever ran high; some of the recruits who were rejected for one reason or another, broke down completely; those accepted settled their affairs and prepared for instant departure.

Then, on April 24, after war had actually begun, came the call for volunteers from the Secretary of War. Each State was called upon to furnish a certain number of troops, and the Massachusetts quota, to the disappointment and dismay of the Battery, was three regiments of infantry and three batteries of heavy artillery. This remarkable order has become historic, and this is not the place to comment upon it. But it may be consoling to remember that the light artillery of other States was treated very much the same as ours. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and twenty-three other States which had fifty-one batteries of light artillery, were not required to furnish a single one, while Maryland and California, which had none, were called upon for four each, Utah for three, and so on.

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On receipt of this order the captain called the recruits together and told them they would no longer be needed. Many of them actually wept at the news. The regular members of the Battery were still hopeful, however, and before they could feel the effect of the discouragement, the Battery was ordered under arms by the Governor.

The Spanish fleet had left the Canaries, bound no one knew whither, and great reports had gone forth as to its efficiency and daring. Heavy firing at sea was reported off Nova Scotia and off the coast of Maine, and the papers took much interest in imaginary descents by the Spaniards upon the prosperous towns of New England. Consequently a loud cry for protection went up from all the seaboard cities and towns, the result of which was that the Governor sent detachments of the militia to various places: Captain Peabody was ordered to send a platoon to Galloupes Point, at Swampscott, to watch over the entrance to Lynn Harbor.

On Monday, May 9, the Left Platoon, under Lieutenant Parker, left the armory at 10 o'clock and arrived at Swampscott about 3 P.M. The guns were parked at the extreme end of the Point and close to the water, in a field just large enough for the purpose. Directly above the park stood a house belonging to Mr. H. J. Jaquith, which was kindly offered by him for the Battery's use; in recognition of his kindness the camp was named "Camp Jaquith." The basement of the house, which opened on the ground, was used as the guard room. On the first floor the officers appropriated the parlor,

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and the dining room was used as a mess room. The officers' quarters were on the second floor and the men slept in three large rooms on the third floor, cots and mattresses having been brought from Framingham. The stable accommodated all the horses, after a little carpentering work had been done, and everything was most comfortable. A paid cook prepared the meals, but the supplies were purchased by the quartermaster-sergeant, and all other work was done by the men themselves.

The platoon soon fell into the daily routine: calls were Reveille and Stables 6.15 A.M., Breakfast 7.15 A.M., Inspection 8.15 A.M., Guard Mounting 8.30 A.M., Drill 11.30 A.M., Dinner 1 P.M., Drill 3 P.M., Retreat 6.30 P.M., Supper 6.45 P.M., Taps 10 P.M. Mounted drills were held morning and afternoon daily, on a fine sand beach near at hand when the tide was low enough, and in a field a mile or more away when the beach was covered; cannoneers were also trained in their work. Guard duty seemed to come around rather frequently, there being two posts; one at the park, where the sentinel was supposed to guard the guns and keep a constant lookout for hostile warships, the other at the stables. The principles of guard work were studied with great care, countersigns were used, and after "Taps" the strictest rules prevailed; in fact, one night some of the officers, who were out late, were afraid they would have to sleep under the trees, owing to the strict interpretation of orders by one of the sentinels.

There was no lack of occupation and amusement in the hours of leisure. The people of



BATTERY QUARTERS



BATTERY PARK FROM JAQUITH HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT, 1898

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Swampscott visited the camp in large numbers, the men made many acquaintances, and the loss of gilt buttons was enormous. Every evening nearly all the men left camp to pay calls and march about the town; clad in blue uniform, booted and spurred, they brought the fact of war home to the inhabitants. The whole tour of duty was war under its pleasantest conditions, however, and the only thing that worried the platoon was the rumor that some big guns were to be mounted at this point, and that the men would have to do the work of mounting them.

When the Battery was ordered out it was the intention of the authorities to send it without any ammunition, as the nerves of the inhabitants were so overstrung that it might excite them to hear firing, but Captain Peabody, seeing a chance to get in some target practice later, suggested the absurdity of expecting a battery to defend against attack without ammunition, and finally secured an allowance of solid shot and shrapnel. When he asked to be allowed to have a little target practice he met with absolute refusal, however, and the Left Platoon had to go home without any.

On May 12 Lieutenant Ames resigned from the Battery to take the position of adjutant in the Sixth Regiment, which was just starting forth, afterwards becoming lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. His loss was much regretted, for his services to the Battery had been of the greatest value. He started the rough-riding and trained the men, and his military knowledge and ability were of incalculable benefit

to the Battery. Lieutenant Wainwright had resigned on May 5, leaving Lieutenant Parker the only lieutenant.

On May 17 the Left Platoon was relieved by the Right and returned by rail to Boston, Lieutenant Parker remaining at Swampscott.

The two platoons were in camp for a short time together, and the tales told by those going home so excited the new platoon that nearly every man left camp that evening immediately after supper. Things got rather rough; some people were held up on the road and made to get off their bicycles. They made a complaint, and in consequence the men were kept within camp limits after that.

The weather, which had been all that could be asked for during the tour of the Left Platoon, now became very bad, and one cold easterly storm followed another. The regular schedule of two daily drills was kept up, so far as possible, but a number had to be omitted because of the heavy rain. The men were happy and contented in their comfortable quarters, however, and found plenty of ways to pass the time, even though they were not allowed away from camp. The "Hot Dogs" revived, and Dr. Mixter, who lived near by, was very hospitable, giving several suppers and throwing open the use of his swimming tank to the command. On Sunday the men went to church, and the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung, in their honor it is supposed. After that the tune became popular with them, and they would march about in lock-step singing it. The men practised rough-riding frequently, to the edification of visitors,



DRILLING ON THE BEACH
SWAMPSCOTT, 1898



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and out of this came the only accident of the camp. Private John L. Heard, in dismounting from his horse, landed badly and fractured his left leg. Dr. Brooks was on hand to set the fracture and Heard was then sent to his home in Ipswich.

The tour of duty was, on May 23, extended to May 28. Towards the end of the tour, after the Spanish fleet had been located, Captain Peabody got authority to have some target practice; a triangular target was constructed and towed out about a thousand yards towards Egg Rock, shrapnel and solid shot were used, and the target was hit once or twice, but the powder was so irregular and the fuzes so utterly unserviceable that the record was not impressive. Mounted drills towards the end of the tour were very good. The same horses were used by both platoons and became well trained to the work after a couple of weeks of it.

On May 27, word having been received that the Spanish fleet had been safely bottled up in Santiago, all orders were cancelled, and on May 28 the platoon broke camp with some regret and returned over the road to the armory, where it was dismissed. The whole tour did the Battery much good; although the work could hardly be considered as field service, yet the Battery approached nearer to service conditions than it ever had before. The fact that there was a real, if small, war on foot into which the Battery might go at any time, served to key the men up to their greatest efficiency, and the officers, by instruction and lectures on hygiene and other matters of military importance, did their part.

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While the camp itself cannot be said to have advanced the Battery greatly, except in drill, the work was stimulated by the fact being brought home that the organization had a real purpose and aim, and that there was some actual reason behind all the drill and discipline. In fact, the Spanish War, short as it was, with its lesson of the cost of inefficiency, its waste of life and money, marks an epoch in the military history of the State.

The attendance during the twenty days of duty was nearly one hundred per cent. Private Crowninshield left, after being in camp a day, to join the Rough-Riders, and Sergeant Flagg was not able to attend, owing to illness. Captain Peabody and Dr. Brooks were present nearly the whole time, and the non-commissioned staff, artificer, and one private were on duty for the whole twenty days. Lieutenant-Colonel Frank L. Locke, Assistant Inspector-General, spent much time at the Battery's quarters, made a thorough inspection of it, and reported upon its work in a most complimentary way.

ROSTER, SWAMPSCOTT, MAY 9-28, 1898

	<i>Captain</i> J. C. R. Peabody	
	<i>First Lieutenants</i>	
Butler Ames		S. D. Parker
	<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> W. A. Brooks, Jr.	
	<i>First Sergeant</i> C. S. Dole	
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> E. B. Wheeler		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> C. W. Holmes
<i>Hospital Steward</i> E. A. Crockett		<i>Guidon Corporal</i> W. B. Emery
<i>Artificer</i> G. B. Thorpe		<i>Buglers</i> W. Purcell W. T. Richardson

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LEFT PLATOON May 9-16		RIGHT PLATOON May 16-28	
THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION	FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
W. Amory, 2d	G. Burroughs	H. B. Sawyer	H. S. Blake
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
J. B. Hall	A. Blake	B. Rantoul	G. L. Nelson
T. E. Ripley	H. S. Russell	E. L. Sanborn, Jr.	W. L. Sanborn
<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
G. E. Atherton, Jr.	W. F. Atkinson	R. B. Baker	H. F. Adams
E. B. Barstow	W. J. Batchelder	D. H. Bradlee, Jr.	R. L. Barstow, Jr.
J. B. Baxter	F. Blake	C. N. Cogswell	R. P. Blake
H. G. Brooks	F. B. Crowninshield	G. M. Cushing	A. S. Cushman
C. K. Cummings	J. A. Curtin	C. W. Dabney	A. J. Draper
J. H. Cunningham, Jr.	J. Dearborn	C. S. French	A. J. Garceau
A. Curtis	R. S. Hale	J. T. Heard, Jr.	G. Hay, Jr.
B. R. Curtis	C. Jackson	J. L. Little, Jr.	J. L. Heard
J. Dove	A. E. Josselyn	J. M. Little, Jr.	J. W. Lund
P. Dove	G. H. D. Lamson	T. Motley, Jr.	B. W. Palmer
*E. Flagg, 2d	C. E. Oliver	E. Nickerson	W. S. Patten
N. G. Horton	E. L. Oliver	H. Richardson	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.
T. W. Peirce	A. LeB. Russell	P. Richardson	C. G. Stevens
R. L. Raymond	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	D. P. Rogers	H. R. Storrs
E. B. Stanwood	S. R. Spring	G. Whiting	C. R. Sturgis
F. M. Stanwood, Jr.	M. Stearns	F. M. Weld	R. H. Weld, Jr.
J. A. Sullivan	G. D. Wells		
E. H. Wells	S. M. Williams		

*Did not attend camp.

Although returned once more to civil life, it still seemed probable that the Battery might get into service, and drills were kept up regularly through June and July. The annual meeting was held on June 20. Lieutenant Parker's report as treasurer showed a balance of \$1972.54,—a gain of \$628.14 over last year, with the profits of the Riding Show not carried in.

Immediately after the return of the Battery from Swampscott, Captain Peabody made a tremendous effort to have the Battery accepted by the Government. He spent almost the entire month of June between Boston and Washington, and after bringing to bear all the influence he could and using all the arguments he could think of, he at last received a promise from General Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, that if the Governor of Massachusetts would

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offer the Battery to the Government, it would be accepted. The captain left Washington jubilant, feeling sure that the Battery was as good as off to the front, but, to his bitter disappointment, Governor Wolcott declined to offer the Battery, being unwilling to make any distinction between the three batteries of the State. Everything had been in readiness to go; the men necessary to raise the Battery to war footing could have been obtained at once; arrangements were made to purchase the horses and the horses were ready in Boston; all that had to be done was to exchange the old guns for the new 3.2-inch guns, and, with a little time to get used to the new equipment, the Battery should certainly have been as efficient as any of the four from Maryland or California.

Nearly all the men who wanted to see service had stayed by the Battery, although good chances to go had come to several. Now, when hope of going as a unit was finally dispelled, it was too late for most to find places. The Spanish fleet was bottled up in Santiago and our army was landing on the coast of Cuba. A few men joined regiments at Chickamauga and elsewhere, and the Fifth Regiment, then going into service, took a few. Captain Peabody was one of those who resigned. After doing all in his power to have the Battery go, and failing just as he thought it was accomplished, he was offered the command of Company H of the Eighth Regiment, then at Chickamauga, and seeing that there was almost no hope of getting the Battery into service, he accepted.

His decision caused the Battery deep regret.

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It was due to him more than to any one else that the Battery was organized, and accepted in 1895, and he had given it most able and faithful service. During the time Captain Ewing was in command much of the routine work fell upon him, and when he succeeded to the captaincy he gave a great part of his time and energy to perfecting the Battery's work.

Captain Peabody's resignation took effect on July 2, and an election was ordered for July 18 to fill the vacancy and also the vacancies caused by the resignations of Lieutenants Ames and Wainwright. Lieutenant Samuel D. Parker was unanimously elected captain, Sergeant H. S. Blake was elected senior first lieutenant, Sergeant William Amory, 2d, was unanimously elected junior first lieutenant. The first ballot for second lieutenant resulted in a tie between Sergeant C. S. Dole and Sergeant H. B. Sawyer; on the second ballot Sergeant Dole received twenty-six votes, Sergeant Sawyer twenty-four, and Sergeant Dole was declared elected.

Lieutenant Amory was appointed treasurer, Corporal T. E. Ripley was appointed first sergeant, Corporal J. B. Hall, quartermaster-sergeant (*vice* Wheeler discharged), Corporal G. L. Nelson, sergeant and chief of Third Section, Sergeant Flagg, who had been on furlough, was reassigned to the Fourth Section, and Privates T. Motley, Jr., B. W. Palmer, and C. R. Sturgis were appointed corporals.

Drills were omitted until October 18, when armory work began again. At the first drill, Privates C. K. Cummings, R. H. Weld, Jr., and C. Jackson were elected to the membership

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committee, the other two members being Lieutenant H. S. Blake and Corporal C. R. Sturgis. The Battery was rapidly recruited up to full strength, and before the end of the year had a waiting list.

CHAPTER VI

1899

ROUGH-RIDING DRILL — REVOLVER WORK — CAMP AT FRAMINGHAM

THE first event of the winter was the salute to President McKinley on his visit to Boston on February 16. The President was scheduled to arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning, so the Battery was ordered to be in position on the Common at 9, and therefore assembled at 6. There had been a heavy snow-storm two days before, and although Irvington Street had been partly cleared, it was a difficult task to harness and to get the guns out. On the Common the snow was so deep that paths had to be shoveled for the cannoneers. The salute was well rendered and the Battery was dismissed about noon.

It was decided in the early winter to give another exhibition drill similar to that of last year. The New Riding Club on Hemenway Street was obtained for practice and for the show, a vast improvement over the old ring that the squad had drilled in before. Lieutenant Amory was given command of the riding squad and drills were held regularly twice a week. A special platoon was also trained at the armory in gun drill and mechanical maneuvers. The exhibition was held on the evenings of April 6,

7, and 8, and every seat was sold. The drill was much the same as that given the year before; first a mounted drill in saddle; then standing gun drill, the mechanical maneuvers being particularly good, the squad dismounting gun and carriage in forty seconds; and last upon the program the bareback drill over hurdle, with wrestling, pursuit races, and a pyramid; the whole being better than the year before and drawing forth high praise from every one. The show closed with an exhibition of high jumping in English saddle by Lieutenant Amory and Privates R. B. Baker, C. B. Denny, and G. H. D. Lamson. Only one thing marred the exhibition, C. Jackson had a bad fall on the last night while mounting face to the rear on one horse at the hurdle, and sustained a slight concussion of the brain. The mounted squad, under Lieutenant Amory, was composed of Sergeant A. Blake, Corporals B. Rantoul and B. W. Palmer, Lance Corporals J. H. Sherburne, Jr., and G. E. Ather-ton, Jr., and Privates E. B. Barstow, H. G. Brooks, C. W. Dabney, F. E. Gup-till, C. Jackson, W. S. Patten, H. L. Rogers, M. Stearns, L. S. Thayer, F. M. Weld, G. Whiting, and S. M. Williams. Those who took part in the gun drill, under command of Lieutenant H. S. Blake, were, First Section, Sergeant H. B. Sawyer, Corporals E. L. Sanborn and C. K. Cummings, Privates J. B. Baxter, J. M. Little, Jr., E. Nickerson, A. LeB. Russell, J. D. Steele, C. Walcott, and A. R. Whittier, Jr.; Second Section, Sergeant G. Burroughs, Corporals T. Motley and C. R. Sturgis, Privates J. H. Cunningham, Jr., R. S. Hale, G. Hay, Jr., N. G. Horton, C. C. Payson, W. R.

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Peabody, and R. H. Weld, Jr. The profits of the exhibition were \$1611.

In 1898 the Legislature had voted \$51,000 to equip the three batteries of the State with modern guns of latest type, and it was greatly hoped that the new guns would be furnished before camp. But nothing was heard from them and the men were kept drilling with the old muzzle-loaders. The Battery did, however, purchase with its own funds an army wagon, which was much needed.

On May 12 a special platoon gave an exhibition of gun drill and mechanical maneuvers in a so-called "Military Tournament" held in Mechanics Hall. Captain Dodd's troop of cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen gave nightly rough-riding drills and the Battery men got a number of points that were helpful.

The annual meeting was held on May 21. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$4244.10,—a gain of \$2271.56 over 1898. S. M. Williams was elected to the finance committee, and the membership committee, consisting of Lieutenant H. S. Blake, Sergeant R. H. Weld, Jr., and C. K. Cummings, Corporal C. R. Sturgis and C. Jackson, was reelected.

The officers and mounted non-commissioned officers of batteries were supposed to be armed with revolvers, but no revolvers were supplied by the State, and up to this year hardly any shooting had been done. In the winter, however, a number of revolvers were purchased by the Battery, a team was organized, and several matches were held with other teams. The Battery won from Battery A, First Regiment,

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M. V. M., New York Naval Battalion, Troop A, M. V. M., and the Harvard Rifle Association, losing one match to the last team. The team was made up of Lieutenant William Amory, 2d, Sergeants J. B. Hall and Arthur Blake, Corporal G. E. Atherton, Jr., and Private C. Walcott; J. S. Codman shot in one match and Sergeant Burroughs and J. Dove were substitutes.

The annual tour of duty was ordered from August 3 to August 9 at Framingham with the Second Brigade, and drills continued through July.

There had been a number of changes during the winter and spring in the non-commissioned officers. Sergeant Flagg and Corporal B. W. Palmer were discharged, Stable-Sergeant Holmes, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hall, and Corporals W. B. Emery and H. S. Russell were transferred to the First Brigade Staff, R. H. Weld, Jr., being appointed quartermaster-sergeant, G. H. D. Lamson, stable-sergeant, Corporal A. Blake, sergeant and chief of Fourth Section, G. E. Atherton, Jr., guidon, J. H. Sherburne, Jr., corporal, and A. LeB. Russell, lance corporal. Lieutenant Brooks and Hospital Steward Crockett resigned in July, Dr. William S. Bryant being appointed assistant surgeon and Dr. J. W. Cummin, hospital steward. Private Harry F. Adams was detailed to assist the quartermaster-sergeant. Private Adams was at this time one of the three police commissioners of the city of Boston, and he had gained considerable legitimate reputation in his investigations of the city. As it was announced that the camp would be "dry," he

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was thought to be well fitted to take charge of the supplies.

The Battery assembled at the armory at 4.15 P.M., on Wednesday, August 2, in campaign uniforms, mounted men in long black riding boots. Fatigue (blue) uniforms, one pair of white duck trousers for Sunday, and such other baggage as was necessary, were packed in the red boxes and sent over the road. A squad was sent ahead to pitch tents this year, — a thing that had always been done by the quartermaster's department before.

The plan was to make a night march to camp, and the Battery started at 6 P.M., — that is, all but the Third Section started; the Third Caisson could not be made to move at all, and the piece after starting all right, left the rest of the Battery at Huntington Avenue, and was last seen trying to climb the steps of Mechanics Building. After getting a new outfit of horses it followed on by itself. On Beacon Street the Second Caisson turned two complete circles because the off leader did not understand the use of the coupling rein; this or something else weakened the pole yoke, which broke at Wellesley, and after that the cannoneers had to dismount at every hill and hold back on a prolonge, for the old carriages had no brakes. The main part of the Battery arrived in camp at about 1.30 A.M., the Third Section getting in half an hour later.

Camp formally opened next morning, the night march having been voluntary and without pay. This was General Bancroft's first encampment with his whole brigade, and it was very different from some of the past tours of

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duty. No visitors were allowed in the camp without passes, except on Sunday and in the evening on Governor's Day; no liquor of any sort was permitted. One great improvement was in having "Taps" sounded at 9.15 P.M., instead of 11 P.M., as in the past, General Bancroft appreciating fully the necessity for plenty of sleep.

Thursday morning the Battery spent in putting the tents and the whole camp in model order. Cot beds were discarded and the men slept on mattresses only. These were piled on one side of the tent, and covered with the red blankets folded neatly and according to pattern. On Thursday afternoon the Battery took the field for a mounted drill and about 5.30 turned out for a mounted inspection and review of the whole brigade. After supper the whole brigade formed on the color line at "Retreat," the Battery guard firing the evening gun. Most of the men turned in even before "Taps" was sounded; for there were some arrears of sleep to be made up.

On Friday morning General Bancroft ordered all the officers of the brigade to meet him at the Battery's quarters, and took them through its street and those of the cavalry, as models of neatness and order. A drivers' drill on the field and cannoneers' drill in the street was the program for the morning; in the afternoon a battery drill was held, in which some firing was done, and at 5.30 P.M. brigade inspection and review.

On Saturday at 9 A.M. the Battery left camp and went into the country towards Nobscot

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for field work. The platoons were separated and were given practice in taking sheltered positions and opening fire on each other. Several "engagements" were held in the morning, in which one platoon or the other was held to have the advantage, and then on the arrival of Harry Adams and the new wagon, hostilities were declared off and luncheon eaten. After an hour's rest the game began again, the Battery returning to camp about 6 P.M., just too late for the daily review. The day was very interesting and stimulating, as well as instructive, to every one: it was the first field practice that the Battery had ever had.

About midnight Private Bradley, the sentry in the park, halted two officers, who began to put various questions to him which he refused to answer. Finally, becoming annoyed, he called the corporal of the guard, who recognized the officers as General Bancroft and Captain Hugh Bancroft and straightened matters out. The general was greatly pleased at the competence of the Battery's sentinels. Later in the night Bob Blake dreamed that a horse was coming through the back of his tent and rushed out into the park yelling "Whoa, horse!" at the top of his voice, followed by the occupants of all the near-by tents, and nearly causing a panic.

Sunday, August 6, was Visitors' Day, and the camp was thronged. Services were held in the mess hall by Rev. Dr. Donald of Trinity Church, who was much delighted with the way the men sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Except for an afternoon parade at 5 o'clock no work was done.

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Monday afternoon the brigade was practised in field maneuvers. Word was brought that a theoretical enemy was approaching camp from the direction of Natick, and the infantry left camp at the double, followed by the cavalry, and by the Battery as soon as it could get harnessed and hitched. Position was taken up on Everett Hill about a mile from camp, and the Battery, supported by the Ninth Regiment, went into action in a field strewn with boulders at the top of the hill, taking position behind a stone wall. Then, the theoretical attack becoming too strong, the Battery ceased firing, and under protection of the infantry, went at a fast trot to the hill behind the arsenal, where a new position was taken up. The maneuvers were well executed and were very instructive to the Battery. The only casualty was to Hospital Steward Cummin, whose horse suddenly threw its head in the air and broke the doctor's nose.

Tuesday, August 8, was Governor's Day and was much as other Governor's Days had been, except much more orderly. After the review the Battery gave a dashing mounted drill that was exceptionally good.

On Wednesday, August 9, when tents had been struck in proper military manner and all was ready for departure, the enlisted men in column of sections, led by Sergeant Arthur Blake armed with a tent pole, paraded down the color line, cheering each of the regiments. They were giving headquarters a wide berth, but were asked to pay it a visit, and General Bancroft made them a speech, complimenting them most highly on the fine work they had



POLISHING THE TWELVE POUNDERS



SUNDAY MORNING
FRAMINGHAM, 1899

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done and the good military spirit they had shown. The Battery then pulled out of camp, cheered heartily by the regiments, and marched to South Framingham, where it had the new experience of entraining. The loading was from a platform, and the horses were carried in ordinary freight cars, packed in as tight as they would go. Everything went well, if slowly, until the unloading in the Huntington Avenue freight yards began. There an end ramp had to be used to unload the carriages, and one of the guns fell off and upset. Sergeant Sawyer took control of the situation and a squad soon righted the gun — which could not have been greatly harmed anyway. The Battery was then marched to the armory, where it was dismissed about 1 o'clock.

This tour of duty was very instructive to the Battery. It still depended upon a caterer, but waiters and hostlers were dispensed with, and in the way of surplus baggage things came much nearer to service conditions. The mounted work, after a week's practice on the fine drill field, was probably as good as it has ever been, and the Battery was also given some valuable practice in field work and entraining which were quite new.

The report of Colonel F. W. Wellington, Assistant Inspector-General, upon the tour of duty is as follows: "Roll-calls were well attended and all the men present performed their duty faithfully. The appearance of the men off duty was excellent, salutes were well rendered, and the entire command showed close attention to every small detail. The discipline

was excellent, as was also the policing of the quarters and camp. The observance of 'Taps' was perfect and the general drill good. The horses were of excellent quality and were well handled by the drivers, whips being rarely, if ever, used. Each day the command was drilled in either platoon or battery drill, and officers and men showed themselves well versed in the drill regulations. Distances and intervals were nearly perfect. At inspection of quarters each morning they presented a model appearance, all mattresses of each tent squad being piled, each with its blanket neatly folded over it, on each side of the tent floor, with sabers and equipments brightly polished placed uniformly across the same. I wish especially to compliment this command for the excellent appearance at inspection of quarters each morning. They were as near perfection, in my opinion, as can be attained by militia troops, and I have seen many commands of regular United States troops who could well take lessons from this Battery in ceremony. Great credit is due officers and men for the close attention to every detail in this direction. I inspected the stables daily and found them at all times scrupulously clean and with proper stable guards posted. The salute fired by the Battery for the Lieutenant-Governor, when he arrived on the field on Tuesday, the day of the review, was notably well done, the time between the shots being very regular."

Seven men were absent from camp.

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ROSTER, FRAMINGHAM, AUGUST 3-9, 1899

Captain

S. D. Parker

Senior First Lieutenant

H. S. Blake

Junior First Lieutenant

W. Amory, 2d

Assistant Surgeon

W. S. Bryant

Second Lieutenant

C. S. Dole

First Sergeant

T. E. Ripley

Quartermaster-Sergeant

R. H. Weld, Jr.

Stable-Sergeant

G. H. D. Lamson

Hospital Steward

J. W. Cummin

Guidon Corporal

G. E. Atherton, Jr.

Artificer

G. B. Thorpe

Buglers

W. T. Richardson

J. P. Fleming

RIGHT PLATOON

LEFT PLATOON

FIRST SECTION

SECOND SECTION

THIRD SECTION

FOURTH SECTION

Sergeants

Sergeants

H. B. Sawyer

G. Burroughs

G. L. Nelson

A. Blake

Corporals

Corporals

B. Rantoul
T. Motley, Jr.

C. K. Cummings
J. H. Sherburne, Jr.

E. L. Sanborn, Jr.
D. P. Rogers
(lance)

W. L. Sanborn
C. R. Sturgis

Privates

Privates

D. W. A. Armistead
R. B. Baker
D. H. Bradlee, Jr.
*J. E. Brooks
C. W. Dabney
*C. S. French
J. M. Little, Jr.
F. H. Learned
E. Nickerson
C. C. Payson
H. L. Rogers
C. Walcott
G. Whiting
A. R. Whittier, Jr.

C. W. Bigelow
P. P. Chase
*J. Dearborn
C. B. Denny
S. L. Fuller
W. H. Graves
R. S. Hale
C. Jackson
E. L. Oliver
*J. E. Rousmaniere
A. LeB. Russell
S. R. Spring
*M. Stearns
S. M. Williams

H. F. Adams
R. P. Blake
J. L. Gilson
F. E. Guptill
G. Hay, Jr.
J. W. Merrill
W. S. Patten
W. R. Peabody
H. N. Stearns
J. D. Steele
L. S. Thayer
F. M. Weld
*C. M. Weld

H. M. Adams
E. B. Barstow
J. B. Baxter
F. Blake
H. G. Brooks
J. H. Cunningham, Jr.
J. A. Curtin
D. Farrington
N. G. Horton
*T. W. Peirce
R. L. Raymond
E. B. Stanwood
F. M. Stanwood, Jr.
E. Wadsworth

*Did not attend camp.

Drills were omitted after camp until November 14.

On October 2 Sergeant H. B. Sawyer was detailed as one of the color bearers on the Governor's staff at the Dewey celebration and parade in Washington.

On October 14 all the militia of the Commonwealth was mobilized at Boston on the occasion of the visit of Admiral Dewey to the city. The Battery reported at the armory at 7.45, fired a salute on the Common, and then took part in a parade through the city. After the parade all the militia and a large body of Federal troops assembled on the Common, and the colors carried by the regiments during the Spanish War were returned to the State House. An enormous crowd gathered to witness these ceremonies. It was so dense on State Street that the Battery could hardly get through.

On November 7, Election Day, Captain Parker, who was at that time master of the Norfolk Hunt Club, arranged a steeple chase for members of the Battery at Medfield. The entries were Corporals C. R. Sturgis and B. Rantoul, Privates C. W. Dabney, R. B. Baker, H. W. Baker, and C. B. Denny. A special car met the train at Dedham and carried many of the Battery. After an exciting race, C. W. Dabney won.

Nothing had been seen of the new guns, and in December, Adjutant-General Dalton, Major Duchesney, and Captain Parker went on to Washington to look them up. They found that the new three-inch guns were wholly in an experimental stage and that it would be a year, at least, before the militia could hope to receive them, (they arrived nearly six years later). However, arrangements were made by which three batteries of 3.2-inch guns were to be furnished until the new ones were ready.

The year ended with the Battery in good condition, enlisted to its maximum strength with

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a sufficient waiting list. Corporals W. L. Sanborn and E. L. Sanborn went out in the autumn, and D. P. Rogers and E. Nickerson were appointed to fill the vacancies.

CHAPTER VII

1900

ARRIVAL OF 3.2-INCH GUNS—ROUGH-RIDING— MARCH FROM SANDWICH TO BOSTON

ON January 4 Lieutenant Amory with his platoon reported on the Common to fire the salute upon the inauguration of Governor Crane. This is notable as the last appearance of the old brass muzzle-loaders in public; for the new 3.2-inch breech-loading guns arrived January 27, and the old guns were taken back to Watertown, without ceremony or regret.

The manual for the new guns was very different from the old manual. Five cannoneers instead of seven were required for their service; number one no longer stepped out in front of the piece with his long sponge-and-rammer staff and went through the showy, if dangerous, operation of loading. He was moved back opposite the rear of the wheel, to the position formerly held by number three, and operated a very short rammer staff to seat the projectile inserted by the gunner. The gunner operated the breech mechanism, and inserted, first the projectile and then the powder charge in the bore, and "straddling" the trail, gave the direction to the piece by signals to the man at the trail handspike, and elevation by use of the elevating device. Number two fired the piece

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by means of a friction primer attached to a lanyard, and inserted in an axial vent in the breech block. Numbers three and five alternated in carrying ammunition from the gun limber, placed eleven yards behind the piece, and number four served ammunition. In firing the guns recoiled from one to two yards after each shot and were run back to position by numbers one and two working on the wheels; the rear sight was removed each time before firing; and the operation of loading was little if any quicker than with the old pieces. But the guns were those then used by the army; they had a maximum range of forty-five hundred yards, (over three times that of the old guns), were accurate and reliable, and ammunition could be obtained so that practice with them could be had.

On February 8 the officers and about forty men attended the Cadet show of "Miladi and the Musketeer."

During the winter and spring regular drills were held at the armory. Riding drills were also held at the New Riding Club, and as a final drill, an exhibition was given before a large audience of invited guests in April. The exhibition opened with a mounted drill in saddle, by Sergeants R. H. Weld, Jr., and A. Blake, Corporal N. G. Horton, and Privates A. Ames, Jr., S. R. Spring, W. S. Patten, H. L. Rogers, C. C. Payson, C. M. Weld, E. B. Stanwood, A. J. Peters, W. H. Graves, N. Fish, W. R. Peabody, M. H. Smith, and H. M. Adams. Then Corporals C. R. Sturgis and D. P. Rogers, Privates R. B. Baker, H. W. Baker, and C. W. Dabney gave an exhibition of high jumping in English saddle.

A tug of war between two teams of four men each, followed, and caused great amusement; another novelty was a potato race. A bare-back drill came next, including the regular rough-riding drill on level ground and over hurdle. The men who took part were Corporals J. H. Sherburne, Jr., and N. G. Horton, Privates H. M. Adams, E. B. Barstow, N. W. Cabot, P. P. Chase, F. E. Guptill, C. Jackson, W. S. Patten, W. E. Putnam, Jr., and H. L. Rogers. Corporal Sherburne and H. L. Rogers drove two horses standing, and H. W. Baker went several times around the ring at a trot, standing upon one horse. The evening closed with a "pyramid."

The armory inspection was held on April 24; Lieutenant-Colonel Peabody, formerly captain of the Battery, was the inspecting officer, and the inspection was by no means a farce. The only thing he criticized, however, was the uniforms, which had been furnished by the State in 1895, and were about worn out.

At the annual meeting on May 22 the treasurer's report showed a balance of \$7018.78, — a gain of \$2774.68 over that of the previous year. The committees were reelected.

On June 4 Lieutenant Blake, with two guns, fired the salute on the annual field day of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Captain Parker had desired for some time to have a separate encampment for the Battery, where it could be put on a strictly service basis, — a thing not possible at the brigade encampment at Framingham. He felt that what the Battery needed was to encounter conditions similar to those it would have in actual service and to

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depend wholly upon itself for baggage, transportation, and commissary. Heretofore the Battery had carried much superfluous baggage, had had tent floors and mattresses, and had depended upon a caterer to supply and cook the rations. After some difficulty he got permission to take the Battery to Sandwich by train, and from there to march back to Boston over the road, a distance of about ninety miles. It was a thing the militia of Massachusetts had never done before, and various objections to the scheme were encountered, many of those in authority not believing it possible for militia to do work of that sort; but the Battery had faith in itself and it was the greatest satisfaction to it when the following order finally appeared on June 30:—

“IV. In accordance with General Orders, No. 11, A. G. O., the Battery will assemble at the armory on Saturday, July 21, at 6.45 A.M. Rolls will be called at 7 A.M. The tour of duty will consist of a route march back from Sandwich, where the Battery will be shipped by train.

“Campaign uniforms, blue flannel shirts, leggings, and heavy, light tan shoes, canteen and haversack containing mess-kit, overcoats rolled, horse collar for cannoneers, and attached to the pommel of the saddle for mounted men, will be worn.

“The quartermaster-sergeant will issue woolen and rubber blankets, which will be carried in the chests of the caissons for the cannoneers and attached to the cantle of the saddle for the mounted men. Knapsacks and saddle-bags will be issued to the cannoneers and mounted men

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respectively, and will be the only baggage carried. They should contain the following:—

One extra blue flannel shirt,
Two sets of underclothes,
Three pairs of socks,
One pair brown canvas "sneakers,"
Three towels,
Toilet articles."

The camps at Swampscott and Framingham had been pleasant and instructive, but here was something which savored of real work and military life. And the sequel proved fully up to expectations.

During the spring Sergeant Burroughs had been transferred to the First Brigade Staff and Sergeant Nelson and Corporal Rantoul had been discharged. Corporals Motley and Cummings were appointed sergeants and assigned to the Second Section and Third Section, respectively, A. LeB. Russell, N. G. Horton, S. M. Williams, and R. S. Hale were appointed corporals, and H. L. Rogers was appointed lance corporal. Lieutenant H. S. Blake was detailed as commissary officer, and Lieutenant Dole as quartermaster. H. F. Adams was detailed as assistant to Sergeant Weld.

The plans for the trip were carefully gone over by those responsible. New khaki uniforms had been ordered, the old canvas ones being pretty disreputable; the Battery purchased five conical or Sibley tents; blankets, ponchos, and mess-kits were issued to each man. And above all, the excellent and invaluable George Lindsay was elected to membership and mustered in to act as cook.

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A number of the men spent Friday night at the armory, but the anticipated rest was somewhat broken, though not seriously, by revellers returning from a late wedding. On Saturday morning, at 7 A.M., the men assembled, dressed in their new khaki uniforms, and immediately after falling in, the drivers were marched to the street where the horses were ready, each section being allotted its teams by the stable-sergeant. Harnessing was soon completed and the non-coms. hastened to pick out their mounts, and those that came last were determined not to be behindhand another year. However, this was remedied later by ticketing each horse for an individual.

The cannoneers next ran out the pieces, caissons, battery wagons, and forge, which were hitched up in short order. Each section carried its own tent and pegs and one officer's tent, overcoats and rubber blankets for the men, canteens and haversacks being worn by cannoneers, and strapped on the saddles of the mounted men. Each enlisted man then signed the muster-roll and had a bite of breakfast in the assembly room.

At 8.40 we were called to attention and marched, right by section, remaining in column formation until the freight yards at South Boston were reached, at 9.15, where platoons were formed and the Battery halted. Nothing of moment occurred on the march beyond the natural restlessness of a few horses.

Entraining was hard work and had to be most carefully done, but having done the same thing at South Framingham the previous year, every-

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thing went smoothly. At 10.45 all was ready, and at 11.58 the train pulled out, two drivers going in each horse-car. No incident occurred on the trip to Sandwich except luncheon, which we had at noon, consisting of sandwiches, hot coffee, and water, and of which every man ate all he was entitled to.

The Battery arrived at Sandwich at 1.50 P.M., but owing to wretched facilities, detraining was not accomplished until 3.12. The welcome bugle-call blew at last, and we moved off in column for our camping-ground on the shore at Sagamore, distant about six miles, arriving at 5.10. We went into park at once and were busy unharnessing, pitching tents, and stretching the picket-line until 7.30. As this was entirely new work, it took longer than we afterwards allowed. The camp was situated on a bluff directly overlooking the bay and was a very well chosen spot. There were four large Sibley or conical tents, one for each section, each directly in rear of its caisson, four officers' tents, and a marquee at the end of the Battery street, one hospital, one Sibley tent for the guard, and one small tent for the quartermaster-sergeant. Supper was served at 8.30, and a tired, but happy lot of men answered to "Tattoo" roll-call at 9.45. "Taps" sounded at 10, and then many a man had his first impression of sleeping on mother earth. Each man spread his poncho and blanket in his tent and made himself as comfortable as he could. The wise ones had previously dug out slight holes to accommodate their hips,—a practice very generally adopted later.

Sunday dawned fair and cool, with a north-

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easterly breeze. "First Call" sounded at 5.45, and fifteen minutes later we fell in at "Reveille."

The picket-line had been stretched directly behind the section tents, and during the night many a man thought his last hour had come, as the earth trembled with the stamping of the horses, and the guard was kept busy looking after those which broke loose. Sick-call at 6.15 met with no response, and breakfast was very popular at 7.15, oatmeal, coffee, scrambled eggs, and bacon being plentiful. The ceremony of guard mount at 8.15 was inspected with interest by those not participating, and then every one was busy getting his quarters and the park ready for inspection, which took place at 10.30.

The Battery presented a creditable appearance, and the guard tent was particularly pleasing to the captain's critical eye. Swimming was in order, as there was no drill in the morning, and the horses were ridden bareback to water, which was a very tedious process, as one small pump had to supply some sixty-four animals. Dinner at noon was a triumph for the commissary, and at 2 P.M. the captain took out the drivers and mounted non-coms., with teams hitched to the limbers only, for a drill across rough country, which was most enlivening and instructive. Supper at six and "Taps" at 10 ended this day's routine.

We were up betimes on Monday, "First Call" sounding at 4.45 and "Reveille" at 5. A scene of activity ensued, and the tents all came down on the last note of the bug'e, and at 6 were all packed on the wagons. Breakfast was at 6.15, after which policing was thoroughly done and

sinks filled in. At 8.15 the Battery pulled out for Fresh Pond, our first bivouac on the road to Boston. The weather, which had been thick early in the morning, cleared just before starting, and it became quite hot and very dusty. We halted for a rest and lunch at Ship Pond at noon, and all hands enjoyed a swim, arriving at Fresh Pond at 4.35, a distance of eleven miles over very heavy roads. Men and horses were tired and glad of another chance to swim and water. This night we bivouacked in the open, as we had a long pull the next day and were to make an early start.

At 3.40 A.M., Tuesday, "First Call" sounded, and five minutes later we were in line at "Reveille." Nearly every one was awake before the bugle, as a gentle rain had been descending since 3. Breakfast was relished at the seasonable hour of 4.45, and at 6 we left the shores of Fresh Pond for Duxbury. This was a long, hard pull of twenty-one miles, and for the first two hours there was a good deal of rain, but rubber ponchos proved quite adequate. At Plymouth, Kingston, and Duxbury we proved most interesting to the inhabitants, arriving at the latter place at 1.45, where we went into park on Powder Point. Guard was mounted and a number of men walked across a long bridge to the sea for a swim. The camp was well situated for target practice, there being an open bay to fire across to a beach, distant about twenty-two hundred yards. Ammunition had arrived by rail and we all looked forward to a most instructive day to follow. Supper at 7.30 and "Taps" at 9.15.

Wednesday opened clear, but at 10.30 it



INSPECTION, DUXBURY, 1900

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rained hard for half an hour. The officers rode over to the beach, as soon as it let up, and arranged a target. At 3 P.M. target practice commenced. This was new work for us all, as we had not fired our new 3.2-inch pieces previously. A strong wind was blowing quartering on the range, and due allowance was made by the gunners. Fifteen rounds were fired before dark, and examination of the target showed that eight pieces of shrapnel had gone through it, and that the immediate vicinity was riddled with bullets.

Thursday, "First Call" sounded at 5, and "Reveille" at 5.15. It had rained hard all night and kept it up—or rather down—until 4.30 P.M. This was a great disappointment, as it precluded any more gunnery. It had been intended to leave Duxbury for Scituate on Thursday afternoon, but Dr. Bryant considered it inadvisable to do so, as the men would have to make camp and sleep on wet ground. This delay came near causing a famine, as supplies had been ordered to meet the Battery at Scituate. Sergeant Weld, however, procured a whole lamb, and by skilful management eked out two meals. The event of the day was the raffle of a horse belonging to Driver Denny and ridden by Sergeant Sawyer of the First Section. Seventy-nine dollars were collected by the owner and Guidon Corporal Atherton drew the lucky number. The horse was unhitched from the picket-line, when to Atherton's dismay it was found to be badly lamed; luckily this was easily accounted for, as standing in the rain all night and day was responsible for an attack of rheu-

matism, which fortunately entirely disappeared in a day or two.

The rain stopped at 4.30, a large bonfire was built which cheered every one, and an account of tramp life was graphically told by "Jimmie," our one camp follower. "Taps" at 10.

Four o'clock Friday morning found us on our feet at "First Call" with "Reveille" at 4.15. Wind northeast and foggy. Breakfast at 5. Harnessing was accomplished before mess and tents struck and packed immediately after. This was now an old story and every one knew his place by heart. Policing was thoroughly done, and at 7 we were *en route* on our longest march, to Milton thirty-five miles away. About 9 the sun appeared, and through the whole of the march the roads were in excellent shape and free from dust, which had proved so disagreeable before. No incident of note occurred until Milton was reached, at 6, where we encamped in a field and did our best to get up the tents and picket the horses in quick time, as we had quite an audience of acquaintances watching operations. The camp was left in charge of one officer, the others dining at a near-by club, but our own dinner had failed to arrive, owing to the misunderstanding of a railroad official. However, we did not know this till afterwards, so well did our commissary department eke out a meal with what we had on hand. A few favored ones found kind visitors who had mysterious-looking packages tucked away in their carriages and some artificial strength was infused all around.

Saturday, our last day, dawned bright and



STRIKING CAMP
MILTON, 1900

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clear. "First Call" at 5 and "Reveille" at 5.15, breakfast at 6.45, and at 8.15 we started on the homeward march of fifteen miles to the armory. On the park road in Mattapan a ludicrous incident occurred. An over-zealous mounted police officer held up the whole Battery, claiming that a park road was no place for a procession without a special license. No remonstrance, not even that of the police commissioner, Corporal Adams, could move this important obstruction, and the captain finally went to a telephone and communicated with the authorities, whereupon everything was smoothed out. One man was somewhat knocked out by the sun at Mattapan, but not seriously. The armory was reached at noon, and so ended a most enjoyable and profitable tour of duty.

We were accompanied on the whole route march by Lieutenant-Colonel and A. I. G., J. C. R. Peabody, our former captain, and he expressed much satisfaction with the work of his old command. A word in regard to the results obtained may not be amiss. There had been much shaking of heads and unpleasant prophesying by outsiders when it became known we were to undertake this trip, and the fact that we returned with a clean bill of health, both for horses and men, after passing through bad weather and doing much unaccustomed hard work, together with sleeping on the ground every night, was a source of no little satisfaction to our officers.

Of course many things were done that would not be repeated a second time, but the experi-

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ence proved of vast benefit to every one, and a march of eighty-eight miles, for the most part over poor roads, was successfully accomplished. We were fed at the expense of sixty cents a man per diem, and well fed, too. We all have pleasant recollections of that week, and many wished it could have been prolonged. Ten men did not attend camp, a percentage of absence that was altogether too large.

ROSTER, MARCH FROM SANDWICH TO BOSTON, JULY 21-28, 1900

		<i>Captain</i> S. D. Parker		
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> H. S. Blake			<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> W. Amory, 2d	
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> W. S. Bryant			<i>Second Lieutenant</i> C. S. Dole	
		<i>First Sergeant</i> T. E. Ripley		
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> R. H. Weld, Jr.			<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> G. H. D. Lamson	
<i>Hospital Steward</i> J. W. Cummin			<i>Guidon Corporal</i> G. E. Atherton, Jr.	
<i>Artificer</i> G. B. Thorpe			<i>Buglers</i> W. T. Richardson J. P. Fleming	

RIGHT PLATOON		LEFT PLATOON	
FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
H. B. Sawyer	T. Motley, Jr.	C. K. Cummings	A. Blake
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
D. P. Rogers	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	E. Nickerson	A. LeB. Russell
S. M. Williams	*R. S. Hale	N. G. Horton	C. R. Sturgis
<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
E. W. Adams	C. W. Bigelow	H. F. Adams	H. M. Adams
A. Ames, Jr.	N. W. Cabot	F. M. Babson	*E. B. Barstow
*L. A. Armistead	P. P. Chase	R. P. Blake	J. B. Baxter
H. W. Baker	C. B. Denny	J. L. Gilson	A. E. Bull
R. B. Baker	N. Fish	F. E. Guptill	J. H. Cunningham, Jr.
J. E. Brooks	S. L. Fuller	*G. Hay, Jr.	D. Farrington
C. W. Dabney	J. P. Gardiner	W. Hunnewell, Jr.	H. F. Field
C. S. French	E. H. Goodrich	F. B. Lawler	E. L. Gay
F. H. Learned	W. H. Graves	E. P. Lemon	T. Nickerson
*E. W. Leonard	C. Hovey	J. W. Merrill	*A. J. Peters
*J. M. Little, Jr.	C. Jackson	*W. S. Patten	W. E. Putnam, Jr.
C. C. Payson	B. Lord	W. R. Peabody	R. L. Raymond
H. L. Rogers	J. E. Rousmaniere	J. D. Steele	E. B. Stanwood
(lance)	M. H. Smith	W. D. Ticknor	F. M. Stanwood, Jr.
C. Walcott	H. Snelling	*C. M. Weld	E. Wadsworth
*C. Whiting	S. R. Spring	H. Wesson	A. Willis
A. R. Whittier, Jr.		G. W. Lindsay (cook)	

*Did not attend camp.

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The revolver team during the winter and spring had kept up its good work, shooting matches with the Eighth Regiment officers, First Corps Cadets, Troop F, the New York Naval Battalion, the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and two with Harvard, winning them all. Corporal R. S. Hale acted as captain and manager of the team, and its success was largely due to his ability and enthusiasm.

On September 6 the Battery team went to Sea Girt, New Jersey, to compete in the Interstate Tournament, and won the team revolver match, its competitors being Troop A of Maryland and Squadron A of New York. The team consisted of Lieutenant William Amory, 2d, Corporal R. S. Hale, and Privates Howard M. Adams, R. B. Baker, and C. Walcott, Sergeant Arthur Blake being substitute.

As the Battery had not used up its allowance of ammunition at Duxbury, the captain arranged a competitive match for the non-commissioned officers. They went down to West Barnstable on Wednesday evening, October 24, Lieutenant Blake being in command, and on the following day fired thirty-six rounds, twenty-one of which were effective. The match was won by Corporal R. S. Hale.

Drills began on November 1. The revolver work which had been so successful the year before was taken up again during the autumn, and many team matches were arranged for the coming winter. Corporal R. S. Hale was reappointed captain and manager of the team. Eight men qualified first class and thirteen second class.

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Dr. Bryant resigned in December, Hospital Steward John W. Cummin being appointed assistant surgeon in his place. The year closed with the Battery in good condition, its ranks full, and a considerable waiting list.

CHAPTER VIII

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ROUGH-RIDING—CAMP AT SAGAMORE

BATTERY drills and monthly non-commissioned officers' drills were continued through the winter and spring. There were no turnouts of any sort until camp.

Riding work was taken up again and squads drilled all winter in saddle and bareback drill, giving a final exhibition at the New Riding Club on April 12. The saddle squad was as follows: Sergeant C. K. Cummings, Corporals N. G. Horton, S. M. Williams, and W. S. Patten, Privates H. M. Adams, J. I. Chamberlain, N. Fish, W. H. Graves, C. Jackson, W. R. Peabody, A. J. Peters, J. E. Rousmaniere, M. H. Smith, S. R. Spring, F. M. Stanwood, Jr., and R. Wainwright. A bareback squad did the regular rough-riding drill, with a little more hurdle work than before. It was composed of the following men: Sergeant A. Blake, Corporals J. H. Sherburne, Jr., G. E. Atherton, Jr., and N. G. Horton, Privates A. Ames, Jr., E. W. Adams, H. W. Baker, N. Cabot, J. I. Chamberlain, W. E. Putnam, Jr., E. B. Stanwood, and S. H. Wolcott. Privates C. W. Dabney, S. H. Wolcott, R. B. Baker, and H. W. Baker did some excellent high jumping in English saddle, and Corporals Sherburne and Atherton did

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some "Roman" riding over hurdles. Lieutenant Amory trained the squad and commanded it.

The uniforms which the State had furnished were in very bad condition and no new ones could be had until the infantry was refitted. Moreover, the State uniforms came in certain sizes only, and the fit of them was poor. It was therefore decided that each man should buy his own uniform and have it made to order by a military tailor, the cost to be \$20 for the fatigue coat, blue trousers and cap, and to help towards this expense the Battery dues for the year were remitted. The result was a great improvement in the appearance of the Battery.

Inspection was on April 30, Lieutenant-Colonel James T. Soutter being the inspecting officer. No fault was found with the Battery, but the canteens and the old cotton haversacks were condemned.

The annual meeting was held on May 30. Corporal S. M. Williams was reelected to the finance committee. Lieutenant H. S. Blake, Sergeants R. H. Weld and C. K. Cummings, Corporal C. R. Sturgis, and C. Jackson were reelected as the membership committee. The report of Lieutenant Amory as treasurer showed a balance of \$8069.06,—a gain of \$1050.28 over last year.

The captain obtained permission to take the Battery to the Cape for the annual tour of duty, and the camp ground at Sagamore, where the Battery had spent two days the year before, was chosen as the most available place for all purposes.

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CAMP. SAGAMORE, 1901

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During the spring W. S. Patten had been appointed guidon corporal, Corporal Atherton having gone out. Lincoln Davis was appointed hospital steward, and Harry F. Adams commissary corporal, or cook, under the new law permitting organizations to add a cook with the rank of corporal to their enrolled strength. Sergeant Motley was unable to attend camp, and Corporal Sherburne acted as chief of the Second Section.

On Saturday, July 13, the mounted men assembled at the armory at 6 A.M., the cannoneers at 6.45. The Battery left the armory at 8.25 for the freight yards in South Boston, where it entrained in a little over an hour. Sandwich was reached at 1.30 P.M., and an hour and a half later the Battery started for camp, which it reached at 5 o'clock. The guns were parked, picket-line stretched, and the four section tents were pitched upon nearly the same spot they had been placed before. Sibleys were pitched for the guard and the quartermaster, and wall tents for the buglers and first sergeant. By 7 P.M., when "Mess Call" was sounded, the camp was settled. "Taps" was sounded at 9.30 P.M., and every one turned in for a night's rest, broken by the tramping of loose horses, the shouts of the guard, and millions of mosquitoes.

The next day was Sunday and no drills were held, the morning being given up to putting tents in order for inspection, and setting up four targets along the beach. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Dewart of Trinity Church conducted services. Afterwards many of the men went for a swim in the ocean.

The camp location was almost ideal; it was on high sloping ground, giving excellent drainage, within two hundred yards of the sea, and overlooking Plymouth Bay and the marshes between Sandwich and the sea. There was a fine beach for bathing. Drinking water was obtained from a bountiful spring about quarter of a mile away, and the horses were watered at a trough a short distance away, fed by an old well. This was the worst disadvantage of the camp. It took an hour to fill this trough, which was sometimes drained by the first twenty horses; then the rest had to wait while unfortunate cannoneers pumped up more water.

The drill field was unlimited. The tops and sides of the surrounding hills for a mile or more were open to the Battery, and on Monday morning the captain took out the limbers and gave the drivers a taste of the country. It was rough; up and down hills which were sometimes precipitous, through huckleberry patches and low pines, all eyes always on the lookout for holes, stumps, or other obstructions; but it was very instructive. The cannoneers who were left in camp were given instruction in pitching tents, and camp was struck and repitched several times. In the afternoon a battery drill was held. The day was very hot, but a good breeze made it bearable, and work was not slighted although the official thermometer in Boston registered ninety-six degrees.

On Tuesday morning target practice began. The targets were set up near the sea, and the battery went into action on rising ground towards Sagamore, about fifteen hundred yards

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away, shooting across the marsh. Twenty rounds were fired, and all of the targets were hit many times. In the afternoon the drivers were taken out for a long cross-country drill. That evening Captain Parker gave the guard a thorough test after "Taps." The non-commissioned staff wandered about until they were put under arrest. Orderly Rousmaniere was caught stealing a horse and was arrested also, and the officers appeared from every direction. After all was quiet, Corporal Patten, clad in red blanket and pajamas, tried to go from one tent to another. The guard, Merrill, caught him, and, amid wild cheers from the tents, a frantic struggle began for the possession of the drawn saber, punctuated by cries from Patten for help, and from Merrill for the "Corporal of the Guard." Just as Patten seemed to have given up hope the corporal arrived and saved him. He did not appear again.

Wednesday was too hazy for shooting, so the Battery was given cross-country drills both morning and afternoon, and practised going into position under various conditions. On Thursday battery drill was held in the morning, and in the afternoon some target practice was obtained. This was the day when the celebrated bridge was erected. Private Snelling had been driving the forge, and having served in the Engineers in Porto Rico in 1898, (all will remember his Regular Army pants), rebelled at being made to pump water all day. There was a small creek about ten feet wide between camp and the targets, and it was suggested that he be set to bridge it. He was given a squad,

cut twenty pine trees, and in the course of the day constructed a workmanlike bridge, over which, as a test to the drivers as well as to the bridge, a piece and caisson were driven in safety. It was a very creditable piece of work, and it is said that Snelling was at once offered the position of Road Surveyor of Sagamore.

The captain had had a scheme of calling the Battery out on an alarm call at 2 A.M., Friday morning, marching them into position and opening fire on the targets at daylight. But it came on to rain quite hard and the plan was given up. The section tents were all properly ditched and did not suffer, but the guard tent contained a lot of weather prophets who had decided the weather was going to be fine. After the rain was over the Battery made a pilgrimage to the guard tent to see Corporal Hale's bed. With Corporal Hale out of it, it looked very like a small duck pond.

On Friday morning the last eight rounds of ammunition were fired, the total expenditure being forty rounds. The shooting had been very effective and the targets were well cut up. In the afternoon a dashing cross-country drill was held, culminating in a charge by the limbers up a steep and uneven hill, every horse at a gallop and every man shouting at the top of his voice.

"First Call" was blown at 3 A.M. on Saturday morning, camp was struck, horses harnessed and hitched, and everything ready for departure at 4.05. Breakfast was eaten and the Battery pulled out for Sandwich at 5 A.M., entrained in a little over an hour and arrived in Boston at



HARNESSING



THE BRIDGE
SAGAMORE, 1901

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10 A.M. The captain had received many requests to parade through the business section of the city, and on the way home decided to do so. No preparations were made, except to call in a light purple shirt worn by C. Jackson, and the Battery marched through Boston with all the marks of service upon it, arriving at the armory about 12 o'clock, where it was dismissed.

The tour of duty was in all ways most successful. The kind of work done was just what was needed to round out the work of the year before. The horses were in fine condition after the week's work; the commissary department, under genial "Uncle Dick" could not have done better; there was not an accident or case of illness during the week; total abstinence was the rule, without exception. Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon, A. I. G. accompanied the Battery during the whole week, and was greatly pleased with the showing made. The Battery also had its special correspondent in the person of Mr. J. Harry Hartley of the *Globe*, who followed its every movement. The Battery went to camp two men short and eight men were absent, the only thing about the tour that was criticized.

ROSTER, SAGAMORE, JULY 13-20, 1901

	<i>Captain</i> S. D. Parker	
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> H. S. Blake		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> W. Amory, 2d
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> J. W. Cummin		<i>Second Lieutenant</i> C. S. Dole
	<i>First Sergeant</i> T. E. Ripley	
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> R. H. Weld, Jr.		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> G. H. D. Lamson
<i>Hospital Steward</i> L. Davis		<i>Guidon Corporal</i> W. S. Patten

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Commissary Corporal
H. F. Adams

Artificer
G. B. Thorpe

Buglers
W. T. Richardson
J. T. Fleming

RIGHT PLATOON

LEFT PLATOON

FIRST SECTION

SECOND SECTION

THIRD SECTION

FOURTH SECTION

Sergeants

Sergeants

H. B. Sawyer

*T. Motley, Jr.

C. K. Cummings

A. Blake

Corporals

Corporals

*D. P. Rogers
S. M. Williams

J. H. Sherburne, Jr.
R. S. Hale

E. Nickerson
N. G. Horton

A. LeB. Russell
H. L. Rogers

Privates

Privates

E. W. Adams
A. Ames, Jr.
H. W. Baker
R. B. Baker
G. Bancroft
J. E. Brooks
J. C. Cobb, Jr.
C. H. L. Johnston
E. W. Leonard
H. W. Mason
S. H. Noyes
C. C. Payson
J. A. Roberts
G. C. Shattuck
C. Walcott
A. R. Whittier, Jr.
S. H. Wolcott

C. W. Bigelow
N. W. Cabot
*P. P. Chase
C. B. Denny
J. H. Ellis
N. Fish
S. L. Fuller
E. H. Goodrich
W. H. Graves
R. W. Gray
C. Hovey
C. Jackson
B. Lord
J. E. Rousmaniere
M. H. Smith
H. Snelling

C. B. Amory, Jr.
R. Atherton
F. M. Babson
*J. L. Gilson
W. Hunnewell, Jr.
W. James
F. B. Lawler
E. P. Lemon
J. W. Merrill
*W. R. Peabody
H. H. Shaw
W. D. Ticknor
G. W. Lindsay
(cook)
H. M. Adams
R. C. Batchelder
J. I. Chamberlain
D. Farrington
*E. L. Gay
J. A. Higbee
C. McDowell
T. Nickerson
A. J. Peters
W. E. Putnam, Jr.
G. Rogers
E. B. Stanwood
*F. M. Stanwood, Jr.
*E. Wadsworth
R. Wainwright
A. Willis

*Did not attend camp.

After camp, drills were omitted until October 29.

The revolver team, which had been doing good work throughout the spring, kept up its practice during the summer, and in September went to Sea Girt, again winning the team revolver match by beating the City Troop of Philadelphia, Troop A of Baltimore, Squadron A of New York, Essex Troop of New Jersey and the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey. The matches during the winter had been very successful also, the Battery having won from the First Regiment and Troop A of Massachusetts, the New York Naval Reserve, Smith and Wesson Third Team, and three teams of the Columbian Pistol Club of San

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Francisco, losing to the First and Second Smith and Wesson teams only. The following men shot at Sea Girt: Lieutenant William Amory, 2d, Corporal R. S. Hale, Privates C. Walcott, W. E. Putnam, Jr., and G. Rogers. Sergeant A. Blake and J. C. Cobb, Jr., were substitutes at Sea Girt, and with R. B. Baker shot in some of the other matches. The revolver qualifications for the year were ten first class and fourteen second class.

On September 17 the Battery was called out to render a salute as a last tribute to President McKinley, whose funeral was on that day. Half hourly guns were fired from sunrise to eleven o'clock, minute guns from eleven to twelve, when a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

The report of the inspector-general was, "This Battery is in excellent condition, drills were very good, instruction excellent, administration very satisfactory. Attendance fair only. The personnel of this battery is of high order, and it is under efficient and energetic officers."

CHAPTER IX

1902

CAMP AT LAKEVILLE AND SAGAMORE

THE first extra duty of the winter was the salute in honor of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia upon his arrival in the city. The Battery assembled at 6.30 A.M. There had been a snow-storm the night before, but the city had kindly cleared away all the snow in Irvington Street and everything went smoothly. The salute was well rendered and the Battery was dismissed about noon.

On March 16 a detail of four corporals and eight privates under Sergeant Motley acted as pall bearers and carried the colors at the funeral of General Augustus P. Martin. General Martin had been a member of the old First Battery before the war, and was much interested in its successors.

On March 17 the Battery assembled at 10 A.M. and turned out again to take part in the Evacuation Day parade in South Boston and to render the salute upon the unveiling of the monument at Dorchester Heights. The salute was fired in the street at the top of the hill, the guns being turned towards the curb and firing across a vacant lot, which sloped sharply away, and over the roofs of the houses beyond; several win-

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dows broken and a fence torn to pieces was the only damage done.

Regular drills were held during the winter and spring and a squad practised rough-riding at the Park Riding School two nights a week. No exhibition was given this year. Inspection was held on April 29, Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon being the inspecting officer. There were ten absentees, including Lieutenant Amory, who was on leave of absence; otherwise the report was flattering to the Battery.

The annual meeting was on May 20. Corporal N. G. Horton was elected to the finance committee and a membership committee composed of Lieutenant H. S. Blake, Sergeants R. H. Weld, Jr., and A. Blake, Privates H. M. Adams and A. Ames, Jr., was elected. Lieutenant Amory's report as treasurer showed a balance, including securities, of \$9144.54, — a gain of \$1075.48 over last year's balance.

On May 31 Lieutenant Amory with his platoon fired a salute on the Common, the occasion being the arrival in the city of the French delegation who were visiting this country.

On June 18 four corporals and eight privates under command of Sergeant Sherburne acted as pall bearers at the funeral of Captain E. N. Whittier. A private, who was placed among a mass of tuberoses, was overcome, and had to be assisted out of church in the middle of the service, otherwise the duty was well rendered.

The Battery was called out again on June 25, when President Roosevelt visited Cambridge. As the President was scheduled to arrive very early, the Battery assembled at 11 P.M. on the

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twenty-fourth, and slept in the armory in cot beds. "Reveille" was sounded at 4.30 A.M. and the Battery reported on the Common before 7 A.M., being dismissed about 8.30 A.M.

This year the tour of duty of the Second Brigade under General Whitney was to be performed at Lakeville, about three miles south of Middleboro, Mass., which is some forty miles south of Boston. The Battery was to be attached to the brigade for several days and then finish the week with target practice at its old camp ground at Sagamore.

First Sergeant T. E. Ripley, Sergeant T. Motley, Jr., and Corporals D. P. Rogers and E. Nickerson had been discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment. Sergeant H. B. Sawyer was appointed first sergeant and Corporals J. H. Sherburne, Jr., and N. G. Horton were appointed sergeants and assigned to the Second and First Sections respectively. P. P. Chase, A. R. Whittier, Jr., W. H. Graves, and J. E. Brooks were the new corporals. The Battery regretted the loss of Sergeant Ripley greatly, and missed his alarm clock, and his cheerful call of, "Come a-running, boys, come a-running," when the men were slow in falling in.

According to Captain Parker's orders, assembly was at the armory at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 11, 1902, and in due course the Battery took up the march to Ponkapoag, out beyond Milton, where it was to bivouac for the night. About dusk it reached the selected field beside the road, tents were quickly pitched, the picket-line stretched and supper cooking — and appetite for supper was not lacking. The

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recollection of that evening when the drivers struggled with impatient horses while the over-worked pump regained its breath, will long remain.

Saturday morning the Battery was off bright and early for its march of thirty miles or more to the camp, through Bridgewater and Middleboro. It was a hard day's work for all, both men and horses, but Captain Parker had planned to arrive sharp at 5 o'clock, and it was walk and trot, trot and walk, and mount the off horses.

Dinner of boiled eggs, sandwiches, and coffee was served at the noon halt. Some of the men were detailed to take horses that had to be reshod to the blacksmith's, and spent the time on horseback.

During the afternoon march Private Lawler, sitting on a limber chest, let his foot swing and catch in the spokes of a wheel. The twist he received broke his ankle, and he was sent home disabled.

Toward 5 o'clock the Battery approached the camp, and lest it arrive ahead of time, proceeded at a walk. Then on the stroke of 5 it drove past the rise where headquarters was pitched, across the drill ground to its allotted ground. This was at the east end of the drill ground, separated from Lake Assawampscott by woods and underbrush. Next to the cavalry camp on the south and left of us a cart path ran down to the shore. Farther along on the south side of the parade ground, on our left, were the Fifth and Eighth Infantry camps, on the north, and our right, the Ninth, and in front to the west,

headquarters. General Whitney rode over soon after our arrival and congratulated Captain Parker on the excellent appearance of his command. Our camp was soon pitched and we spent the evening visiting and entertaining the other troops who had arrived by train earlier in the day.

The calls as published were:—

Reveille.....	5.30 A.M.	Drill.....	2.10 P.M.
Breakfast.....	6.30 A.M.	Evening Parade..	5.00 P.M.
Guard Mounting..	8.00 A.M.	Supper.....	6.15 P.M.
Inspection.....	8.15 A.M.	Retreat.....	7.00 P.M.
Drill.....	9.00 A.M.	Tattoo.....	9.40 P.M.
Dinner.....	12.15 P.M.	Taps.....	10.00 P.M.

Sunday was a day of rest, bright, hot, and dusty. It is recorded that twenty thousand people visited camp and that the Battery and the cavalry were popular with the crowd. The Battery spent the day cleaning up, and in the afternoon listening to a sermon. The clergyman and the officers sat in chairs in the shade, while the men squatted on the grass in the sun. Most of the men went to the lake for a swim at some time during the day and found an attractive shallow beach only a short distance from camp.

This lake was a great feature of the camp. The horses were watered in it twice a day, and as the way was long the men were allowed to ride their pairs down and back; they generally came back standing up with a foot on the back of each horse to the edification of the cavalry and wonder of the crowd. The horses waded out belly deep in the water, and it happened



CAMP



WATERING
LAKEVILLE, 1902

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several times that when the two horses decided to do different things the driver got an involuntary bath.

Monday was hot, but there was a cool west wind. The morning and afternoon were spent in spirited drills on the parade ground, ending up with evening parade. The field was more level than the rolling Cape country, but covered with loose stones, over which every one expected the horses to take a tumble. Fortunately nothing of the kind happened.

The guard was told to exercise the greatest vigilance, as it was feared that some of the infantry might try to run off with a horse or two. Private Snelling, to test their vigilance, did succeed in getting away with one, which Sergeant Cummings, the sergeant of the guard, after a long search, finally found tied to one of the guyropes of the guard tent. But aside from this the guard was not troubled.

Tuesday began hot and dusty. At the morning drill the Battery was divided into platoons which alternately took positions for attacking each other. In the afternoon General Whitney held instead of evening parade, a practice review, preparatory to the review on Wednesday before His Excellency, Governor Crane. The reports say the general was much pleased with the performance of the Battery and that alignments and distances were well maintained. The day ended with a thunderstorm that turned dust into mud, and a gale that threatened to demolish the camp.

The storm had laid the dust, and the morning drill on Wednesday was a smart one and a de-

light to the spectators. About noon the crowd began to arrive, and the Governor came soon afterward, and was welcomed by the unfurling of the State flag and a salute fired by the Battery. At 2 o'clock fifteen thousand people had gathered around the drill ground where the brigade was drawn up. The Governor rode down the line, then the brigade marched past him as he stood in the center of the south side. First came General Whitney and his staff, then the Signal Corps, then the Eighth, the Ninth, and the Fifth regiments, the Battery, the First Battalion of Cavalry and the Ambulance Corps. After review a hurried change was made from blue to khaki, and the Battery went through a spirited drill. Its work is highly praised in the reports.

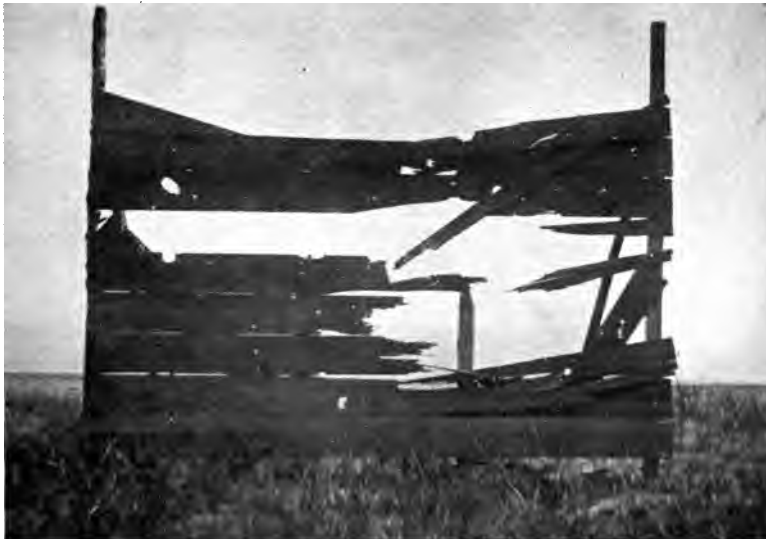
Throngs of visitors overran the Battery camp. Its four neat Sibley tents with their lack of mattresses and other superfluities interested every one. There was, however, very little annoyance from the crowds, or disorder, and conditions were very much better than at Framingham on Governor's Day.

In the evening a keg of beer which had been smuggled into camp was broached in the woods behind the camp and the non-commissioned officers and a few invited privates finished it with great ease.

Thursday "Reveille" sounded at 4.30 A.M., the Battery broke camp and marched to Middleboro, arriving at 7.30 A.M. There it entrained, (in forty-five minutes;) arrived at Sandwich at noon, detrained and marched to its camp by the shore at Sagamore, which was reached about 1 o'clock.



TARGET PRACTICE



A SECTION TARGET, RANGE 1400 YARDS
SAGAMORE, 1902



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Friday a drill over the sand-dunes occupied the early morning. Then the guns were unlimbered on the ridge which commanded the targets on the shore, and twenty rounds of shrapnel fired at a range of about fourteen hundred yards, and at the dory anchored one hundred and fifty yards off shore. Lieutenant Dole at dinner reported thirty-one hits in target one, forty-six in target two, eighty-four in target three, one hundred and twenty-five in target four, and the dory riddled.

In the afternoon six-horse hitches were formed with the limbers only, and the drivers enjoyed a gallop amid the bayberry bushes. Then followed more target practice until the remaining twenty rounds were used up, when the Battery returned to camp.

Saturday morning "Reveille" sounded at 5.30 A.M., and at 7.30 A.M. the Battery left camp marched to Sandwich, and entrained. The ride to Boston and detraining were uneventful, and the command "Dismissed" came all too soon. By 1 o'clock the tour for 1902 was finished.

This tour of duty was a pleasant one and was of great benefit to the Battery. The Battery had been off by itself for two years, and when it came back to the Brigade again, the advance made in those two years was very evident, not only to the Battery itself, but to every one else. The newspapers were almost fulsome in their praise of us. To quote one paragraph only, from the *Transcript* of July 17: "Too much praise for Light Battery A's earnest and constant effort to do the right thing in military matters cannot be given. Captain Parker has the

organization easily first of the State's mounted troops. He has helped make his battery what it is by setting a high standard and by living up to it, and he has proved, as did his predecessor, Colonel J. C. R. Peabody, that a high aim hits a high mark, and that it is not impossible to train militia to military efficiency."

A part of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon is as follows:—

"A report on the performance of duty of this organization can be made very brief and is fully expressed in one word — excellent. Were it not for absentees (twelve per cent), it would be well-nigh perfect. Beginning on July 11 with a road march and bivouac; continuing the march next day and encamping for four days, with attendant review; breaking camp and entraining and disentraining; in camp again for two days, with the privilege of rifle practice with projectile; once more breaking camp and entraining and disen- training, concluding with a parade through city streets, very nearly fills the bill for performance of duty for a militia organization. The ideal is high, every officer and man working with enthusiasm gratifying to observe."

ROSTER, MIDDLEBORO AND SANDWICH, JULY 11-19, 1902

	<i>Captain</i> S. D. Parker	
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> H. S. Blake		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> W. Amory, 2d
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> J. W. Cummin		<i>Second Lieutenant</i> C. S. Dole
	<i>First Sergeant</i> H. B. Sawyer	
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> R. H. Weld, Jr.		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> G. H. D. Lamson
<i>Hospital Steward</i> L. Davis		<i>Guidon Corporal</i> W. S. Patten

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Commissary Corporal
E. B. Stanwood (Acting)

Artificer
G. B. Thorpe

Buglers
J. T. Fleming
W. Purcell

RIGHT PLATOON

LEFT PLATOON

FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
	<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>
N. G. Horton	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	C. K. Cummings	A. Blake

<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
S. M. Williams	R. S. Hale	W. H. Graves	*A. LeB. Russell
A. R. Whittier, Jr.	P. P. Chase	J. E. Brooks	H. L. Rogers

<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
E. W. Adams	*C. W. Bigelow	C. B. Amory, Jr.	H. M. Adams
*A. Ames, Jr.	N. W. Cabot	R. Atherton	R. C. Batchelder
H. W. Baker	W. A. Carl	F. M. Babson	J. I. Chamberlain
*G. Bancroft	J. H. Ellis	E. B. Hill	B. S. Clark
J. C. Cobb, Jr.	*N. Fish	W. Hunnewell, Jr.	R. H. Gardiner, Jr.
Wm. James, Jr.	C. Hovey	W. James	J. A. Higbee
*C. H. L. Johnston	*R. A. Jackson	F. B. Lawler	*C. McDowell
E. W. Leonard	B. Lord	E. P. Lemon	T. Nickerson
H. W. Mason	L. P. Macomber	W. S. Macomber	C. F. R. Ogilby, Jr.
*S. H. Noyes	W. J. Mixer	J. W. Merrill	A. J. Peters
J. A. Roberts	A. F. Nazro	A. Y. Mitchell	W. E. Putnam, Jr.
T. Sanders, 2d	J. E. Rousmaniere	F. W. Peabody	J. C. Rice
G. C. Shattuck	M. H. Smith	W. L. Raymond	G. Rogers
C. Walcott	H. Snelling	B. H. Ticknor, Jr.	R. Wainwright
*L. Warner	A. M. Sumner	W. D. Ticknor	A. Willis
R. Weld	R. D. Swalm	W. W. Lindsay	
S. H. Wolcott		(cook)	

*Did not attend camp.

On August 25 Lieutenant H. S. Blake with his platoon fired a salute on the Common on the arrival of President Roosevelt in Boston at 4.30 P.M. This was the last turn-out of the year, which had broken all previous records in this respect.

After camp the revolver team kept up its work preparatory to going to Sea Girt again. During the winter the team had won from Squadron A of New York and the second team won from Troop A, M. V. M. The first team lost to Harvard and the Manhattan Rifle Association. On September 1 the Battery again won the national match and permanent possession of the cup, defeating Squadron A of New York, Troop A of

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Maryland, Philadelphia City Troop, Fourth Regiment, and First Troop of New Jersey. Those who shot on the team were Lieutenant W. Amory, 2d, Corporal R. S. Hale, J. I. Chamberlain, J. C. Cobb, Jr., and C. Walcott. Sergeant A. Blake, Corporal H. L. Rogers, B. S. Clark, G. Rogers, and W. E. Putnam, Jr., were substitutes. The revolver qualifications for the year were fourteen first class and six second class.

After camp drills began on October 28 and platoon drills were held during November and December. The year closed with the Battery in good condition, ranks full and a long waiting list. The Inspector-General found the Battery to be in first-class condition and his report ended with the words "Battery A is a credit to the Commonwealth."

CHAPTER X

1903

ROUGH-RIDING — CAMP AND MANEUVERS AT SANDWICH

ON January 8 Lieutenant Amory with the Left Platoon fired the salute upon the inauguration of Governor John L. Bates. The salute was well rendered and the tour of duty was without special incident.

Lieutenant H. S. Blake resigned in January, and on February 3 First Sergeant H. B. Sawyer was unanimously elected first lieutenant to fill the vacancy. Sergeant Arthur Blake was appointed first sergeant and Corporal H. L. Rogers sergeant and chief of Fourth Section. Corporals R. S. Hale, S. M. Williams, and A. LeB. Russell were discharged about this time, and Privates W. E. Putnam, Jr., S. H. Wolcott, A. J. Peters, and G. Rogers were appointed corporals to fill the four vacancies.

During the winter the regular drills in the armory were held and rough-riding was practised by a large squad under command of Lieutenant Amory. Mounted drivers' drills were inaugurated this winter; four skeleton limbers were constructed, lead and wheel teams hitched, and in spite of the limited space very instructive platoon drills were had.

On April 6 a riding drill was given at the Park

Riding School in the presence of a large audience of invited guests. A squad gave an exhibition of saddle riding; then followed a driving drill by two six-horse teams, under command of Captain Parker, a drill executed with great precision and snap. After this there was a polo game between Sergeants Blake and Sherburne and Corporal Wolcott on one side, against Privates T. Sanders, 2d, R. Weld, and S. H. Noyes. A large rubber ball and ordinary hockey sticks were used, the men riding bareback. The non-commissioned officers won after an amusing contest. A rough-riding drill followed, with a few new features, such as vaulting over two horses on to the third.

The driving squad were C. Hovey, H. Snelling, H. W. Mason, C. W. Bigelow, E. P. Lemon, and C. Jackson. The saddle and rough-riding squad were Sergeants A. Blake and Sherburne, Corporals S. H. Wolcott and G. Rogers, Privates E. W. Adams, W. A. Carl, J. I. Chamberlain, R. H. Gardiner, Jr., K. Hutchins, J. A. Higbee, S. H. Noyes, T. Sanders, 2d, C. H. Schweppe, E. B. Stanwood, R. Weld, N. Wigglesworth, and A. Willis.

The Battery was inspected on April 28 by Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon, A. I. G., four men being absent, and was again inspected by the United States Inspector on May 19, six men being absent. Both inspections were satisfactory and the Battery received a good report.

The annual meeting was held on June 9. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$9936.91,—a gain of \$792.37 over last year. Sergeant N. G. Horton was elected to the finance

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committee; Lieutenant Sawyer, Sergeant R. H. Weld, Jr., Corporal W. E. Putnam, Jr., and Privates T. Sanders, 2d, and C. R. Bigelow were elected as the membership committee.

On Thursday, June 25, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Hooker statue and mobilization of the militia in Boston, the Battery assembled at 6.45 A.M., fired a salute upon the Common at 9.30 A.M., and took part in the parade through the city. The chief features of this parade were the enormous crowd everywhere along the line of march, and the stern, but courteous, refusal of Lieutenant Amory to imbibe a glass of punch tendered him by a patriotic citizen on Tremont Street.

Permission had been obtained for the Battery to have a separate encampment this year, and Sagamore was again chosen, the date being fixed from July 11 to July 18.

Sergeant C. K. Cummings had been discharged and Guidon Corporal W. S. Patten was appointed sergeant and chief of Third Section. Corporal J. E. Brooks was detailed as acting guidon. G. Bancroft was appointed a corporal and E. B. Stanwood was appointed cook, or more euphemistically, commissary corporal.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 11, the Battery assembled at the armory, in blue flannel shirts, khaki breeches, leggings and campaign hats; knapsacks, overcoats, canteens, and haversacks having been packed in or upon the carriages previously. Everything went smoothly except that there were two single mounts less than the number required, and when Sergeants Rogers and Sherburne came to saddle their own

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horses they found there were none for them. After some turmoil, two enormous cart horses with shaggy fetlocks were pressed into service and the sergeants mounted upon them with the promise that others would meet them at the train. But none did, and the sergeants rode their cart horses all the week.

The Battery left the armory at 9 A.M. for the South Boston freight yards; entrained in about one hour, although the temperature was ninety-five degrees in the shade, and reached Sagamore at 1 P.M., a luncheon of sandwiches and coffee being supplied on the train. The Battery detrained in forty-eight minutes, which was quick work, as end ramps had to be constructed, and camp was reached at 3 P.M.

The flag was run up, Sibley tents quickly pitched, and camp established in the now familiar site, everything being in order before nightfall. "Taps" was sounded at 9.30 P.M., but this did not mean rest, for with the darkness had come swarms of huge mosquitoes which buzzed and bit until even Lieutenant Sawyer went almost crazy.

On Sunday, immediately after breakfast, the tents were put in order for an inspection, which was thorough and critical; the men were then given a chance to get a swim, and afterwards most of them made up a little of their arrears of sleep. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Dewart conducted divine service, the men grouping around the captain's tent. An innovation this year was a cornetist. The captain hired him for the purpose of playing the hymns on Sunday, and in order to have the ceremony of



MESS, SAGAMORE, 1903

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"Retreat" properly accompanied by the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," for the edification of the natives. After services a short drivers' drill was held for the purpose of exercising the horses. In the evening the mosquitoes came back again. The men wrapped up their heads in coats and towels and wore gloves, but even so, their rest was much broken.

On Monday, after inspection, the Battery was marched to the hills, about a mile from camp, and started target practice at the four targets set up on the beach about fourteen hundred yards away. Twenty-eight rounds were fired, then, a haze making correct observation difficult, the Battery returned to camp, being caught on the way back by a sharp and refreshing shower which laid the dust and cooled the air. In the afternoon a mounted drill took place, part of the time with six-horse hitches, two caissons being left behind, and their teams and those of the battery wagon and forge being used. The mosquitoes came back again in the evening, and the Second Section, being driven to desperation, shut its tent, made it as air-tight as possible, and then built a smudge from old fish-nets in the middle of the tent, keeping it filled with smoke almost to the floor. They all came out alive next morning and said they had slept finely, but to some the cure seemed worse than the evil.

Tuesday, at 9.30, the order was given to strike camp, and at 10.30 Lieutenant Amory's platoon with its impedimenta and one baggage wagon moved out of camp, followed shortly after by Lieutenant Sawyer's platoon. The des-

tion of the Right Platoon was Peter's Pond in Sandwich; the Left Platoon was to go to West Barnstable, some seven miles away. Each were to bivouac for the night and the next day advance towards each other for the purpose of obtaining practice in taking up positions.

The platoons arrived at their camps about 2.30 p.m. and the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers at once went out on horseback to reconnoiter the field of battle which had been chosen previously by the captain. The two parties of scouts met and there were several lively skirmishes between them, although hostilities were not supposed to begin until the next day. The scouts got back about dark, thoroughly tired out, and, the regular supper having been eaten up, they felt, as they cooked their own, that war was on in earnest. Those who shared the general supper fared worse, however. The rations taken were bread, canned tomatoes, coffee, sweet chocolate, cream cheese, and beef pills, the latter a hobby of Dr. Cummin's, on which the main reliance was placed. The cheese turned sour and was condemned. One amateur cook heated the tomato cans and made the coffee in the same water, and when he found that the taste of label was predominant, tried to improve things by adding beef pills. Some said they liked the drink, but most of the men confined themselves to bread and sweet chocolate. In the night Sergeant Sherburne and Corporal Putnam being suspicious of the weather, performed the feat of pitching a Sibley tent in the dark, and as a heavy shower came on a little later, the tent sheltered most of the platoon.

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The captain, with Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon the inspector, and Cadet Charles D. Daly, who were with the Battery during the whole camp, Lieutenants Cummin and Dole, and Sergeant A. Blake left camp Tuesday afternoon, inspected the Left Platoon camp and started for Peter's Pond. They lost their way and did not arrive until after midnight. The camp at Peter's Pond was on a hill almost entirely surrounded by the pond, so it was not thought necessary to have an elaborate guard, and the protection of the camp was left to one sentinel, who was to wake another at the end of his watch. The sentry on guard fell asleep just before the captain's party arrived, which was unfortunate for him. The incident showed, however, the utility of the corporal of the guard even where there is but one post. The unfortunate sentinel was sent back to camp on the battery wagon, and redeemed himself somewhat by rescuing the floating target, which was being blown away by a wind so strong that the fishermen refused to go out.

On Wednesday morning after a breakfast that was not as good as that furnished by Quartermaster "Uncle Dick" Weld, the two platoons pulled out from the respective camps about 6.30 A.M. The field of action consisted of two large open areas, each a mile or more long, separated by a strip of woods. The plan was that the Left Platoon should take up a defensive position to the east of the open country nearest to their camp and that the Right Platoon should attack, then the Right Platoon should fall back to a defensive position in the other area and be attacked.

The mounted non-commissioned officers acted as scouts. The action opened by a duel between Corporals Putnam and Bancroft, which was indecisive. Sergeant Sherburne in trying to ride across country got into a bog hole and had half an hour's work of the hardest sort to get his horse out. Then, Lieutenant Amory having located the other platoon approximately, Corporal Wolcott was sent forward to reconnoiter. He rode gallantly across their front and was alleged to have been shot several times, but escaped unhurt. Lieutenant Amory's platoon located the other by the reflection of the sun upon the tires of the wheels, which the cannon-eers had forgotten to cover, and both platoons opened fire at nearly the same instant. After a few rounds Lieutenant Amory withdrew through the woods to the open country behind him, posted the Second Section within eight hundred yards of the direct road of advance as it came out of the woods, and placed the First Section a half mile away, commanding this road and the only other road which could be used. The second piece was on the top of an almost bare knoll, but was so skilfully masked with small pine trees and grass by Lance Corporal Rousmaniere and the cannoneers, that Sergeant Rogers and Corporal Rogers, who were reconnoitering on foot, nearly walked over it, and only discovered it when called upon to surrender. Lieutenant Sawyer chose the direct road, and as soon as his platoon appeared the first piece opened upon it; while it was answering that piece, the second delivered several rounds at a range which would have been deadly. The

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battle was then declared off and, to spare the feelings of all, was called a draw. Without waiting to feed the men or water the horses, for which there was no very good facility, the Battery at once started for Sagamore, and this march was one of the worst the Battery ever experienced. The intense heat, hunger, thirst, and blinding dust made men and horses alike suffer considerably. When Sandwich was reached the horses were watered, and some of the men by mistake, and the remainder of the march was easier. The Battery reached camp about 3.30, Sergeants Weld and Lamson, who had been left all alone in camp, giving it a hearty welcome. After a swim for every one and a little rest, camp resumed its regular swing. The day had been very entertaining and crude as the maneuvers necessarily were, they were very instructive to every one.

Thursday was much cooler. In the morning the Battery fired eight rounds of shrapnel at the targets with great execution. Captain Lloyd England, U. S. Artillery, visited the camp and witnessed the target practice and the very snappy mounted drill that was held in the afternoon. In the evening, after "Taps," Cadet Daly tried to steal a horse from the picket-line to test the guard, but Private Hovey was on hand and is said to have landed with his whip.

On Friday the Battery finished its target practice, the target this time being erected in a boat anchored about thirty-three hundred yards away. The Battery fired by piece, platoon, and battery; the target was well used up and the boat riddled with shot. In the after-

noon a final mounted drill was held, ending in a drill with limbers only, at a gallop over the rough country. In the evening the high spirits of some of the men rather broke loose, and in consequence there was a conflict with the guard, and one of the guard, while arresting one of the ringleaders, was accidentally knocked out.

On Saturday "Reveille" was at the usual hour. Camp was struck and wagons packed, and the Battery moved out immediately after breakfast. Entraining was completed in forty minutes. The Battery reached Boston at 11.45 A.M., detrained in twenty-one minutes, was marched to the armory and dismissed at 12.40 o'clock.

The tour of duty had been one of the most instructive, as well as one of the most enjoyable, ever performed. The drills were good, target practice excellent, and the two days of field work were of great benefit. Eight men were absent.

The report of the assistant inspector-general, Lieutenant Colonel Benyon, upon the camp is, in part, as follows:—

"This tour of duty has not only been instructive, but enjoyable, with fine weather conditions, and not a drill being interfered with. There was not a case of sickness and no accidents. Each subaltern was detailed in charge of a share of the work and attended to it in a quiet and businesslike manner. The commissary, quartermaster, sanitary, and stable departments, all paid close attention to duty, and are deserving of commendation. The senior lieutenant also found time to get up in signaling before and

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LIEUT. SAWYER LIEUT. AMORY LIEUT. DOLE ASST. SURG. CUMMIN
LIEUT.-COL. BENYON CAPTAIN PARKER CAPTAIN ENGLAND, U. S. A. CADET DALEY
SAGAMORE, 1903

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during the camp, and organized a squad which became proficient enough to send and read under usual conditions. A Battery is required to furnish only a park and stable guard, and is not liable to detail to protect public property, other than its own. Notwithstanding this, the entire subject of guard duty, as far as the manual permits, has been taken up, and good progress has been made. The attendance was not what it should have been, and this is a fault which has occurred before, and should be corrected.

"Attention is invited to this organization, and the standard of its work. In its foot drill it is as good as infantry need be; in riding, better than most cavalry; in revolver shooting, its team stands at the head, and in its own sphere, it has received high praise from regular artillery officers who have observed its work. It would really appear that all that was necessary is the issue of the equipment and the State would have the advantage of having on its roster one organization ready for any branch of the service."

ROSTER, SAGAMORE, JULY 7-18, 1903

	<i>Captain</i> S. D. Parker	
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> W. Amory, 2d		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> H. B. Sawyer
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> J. W. Cummin		<i>Second Lieutenant</i> C. S. Dole
	<i>First Sergeant</i> A. Blake	
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> R. H. Weld, Jr.		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> G. H. D. Lamson
<i>Hospital Steward</i> L. Davis		<i>Guidon Corporal</i> J. E. Brooks (Acting)
	<i>Commissary Corporal</i> E. B. Stanwood	
<i>Artificer</i> G. B. Thorpe		<i>Buglers</i> J. T. Fleming W. Purcell

RIGHT PLATOON		LEFT PLATOON	
FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
N. G. Horton	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	W. S. Patten	H. L. Rogers
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
A. R. Whittier, Jr.	*P. P. Chase	W. H. Graves	G. Rogers
S. H. Wolcott	W. E. Putnam, Jr.	G. Bancroft	A. J. Peters
<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
E. W. Adams	C. W. Bigelow	C. B. Amory, Jr.	*R. C. Batchelder
*G. Brooks	(Lance Corp.)	R. Atherton	J. I. Chamberlain
J. C. Cobb, Jr.	L. Bryant	T. P. Beal, Jr.	B. S. Clark
E. T. Gregory	L. DeP. Cole	W. A. Carl	F. Davie
*K. Hutchins	J. H. Ellis	W. James	G. S. Dexter
*Wm. James, Jr.	N. Fish	A. T. Leatherbee	R. H. Gardiner, Jr.
C. H. L. Johnston	C. Hovey	E. P. Lemon	R. K. Hale
*H. W. Mason	C. Jackson	L. P. Macomber	*J. A. Higbee
S. H. Noyes	R. A. Jackson	W. S. Macomber	C. D. Morgan
J. A. Roberts	W. McK. Jones	A. Y. Mitchell	T. Nickerson
T. Sanders, 2d	*W. J. Mixer	A. F. Nazro	H. C. Nickerson
C. H. Schweppe	I. C. Moller	F. W. Peabody	C. F. R. Ogilby, Jr.
G. C. Shattuck	J. E. Rousmaniere	W. L. Raymond	J. C. Rice
L. Warner	(Lance Corp.)	B. H. Ticknor, Jr.	R. W. Seymour
R. Weld	M. H. Smith	J. E. Webster	A. Willis
N. Wigglesworth	H. Snelling	G. W. Lindsay	
	R. D. Swalm	(cook)	
	C. W. Ward		
	A. Wh iteside		

*Did not attend camp.

After camp a detail of four men under command of Private Chamberlain reported to the headquarters of the Second Brigade at Framingham and fired the morning and evening guns during the following week.

In August Captain Parker, with Private Amory as his orderly, reported at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and marched over the road with the regular batteries to the joint army and navy maneuvers at Portland, Me.

During the summer the revolver team kept up its practice, and on September 5 a team went to Sea Girt to take part in the national competition.

The team had defeated the First Corps of Cadets, the Massachusetts Rifle Association and Squadron A of New York, the last match giving the Battery permanent possession of the trophy for which the two organizations were competing,

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and had lost to the Manhattan Rifle Association. At Sea Girt it was defeated by Squadron A of New York, winning from the Third Battalion, District of Columbia, N. G., and from the City Troop of Philadelphia. The Sea Girt team was Lieutenant William Amory, Corporals A. R. Whittier, Jr., W. E. Putnam, Jr., and G. Rogers, and Private John C. Cobb, Jr. Sergeants A. Blake and H. L. Rogers, Privates T. Nickerson and J. I. Chamberlain also went to Sea Girt as substitutes and shot in matches during the winter. Sergeant H. L. Rogers was team captain.

Drills began on October 27. On Saturday, November 7, the Battery gave a mounted drill on the Common, and after going through various maneuvers, it was inspected by Major-General Bancroft, and passed in review before him at a walk, trot, and gallop. The drill did the Battery credit, but the cold, threatening day reduced the audience to almost nothing.

Sergeant N. G. Horton and Corporal J. E. Brooks were discharged during the autumn, Corporal A. R. Whittier, Jr., being appointed sergeant and chief of First Section, Corporal P. P. Chase, guidon, Lance Corporals J. E. Rousmaniere and C. W. Bigelow, corporals, and Privates J. I. Chamberlain and H. Snelling, lance corporals.

The revolver qualifications for the year were twenty-eight first class and thirty second class, the largest number yet; all the men in both the Second and Fourth sections qualified. The year closed with the Battery in good condition and with a considerable waiting list.

CHAPTER XI

1904

TOUR OF DUTY AT FRAMINGHAM AND MANASSAS

THE rough-riding and the drivers' drills were started early in the year at the Park Riding School. The bareback squad drilled one night a week under Lieutenant Amory, and eight drivers from each section got four drills of an hour each. The space was small for a platoon, even with the skeleton gear which was used, but this lack of space and consequent necessity for good alignment and for prompt execution of commands added to the value of the drills. A new feature of the armory drills was the detail of a hospital squad of four men and a signal squad of eight men, Lieutenant Cummin being in charge of the former, Sergeant H. L. Rogers of the latter.

On April 26 the Battery was inspected by Major F. Marsh, U. S. A., for the Federal Government and by Lieutenant-Colonel Benyon for the State, five men being absent. After foot drill and gun drill the hospital and signal squads gave an exhibition. Major Marsh reported to the War Department that "Battery A was exceptionally well drilled and equipped."

The annual meeting was held on May 24. Lieutenant H. B. Sawyer, Sergeant R. H. Weld, Jr., Corporal W. E. Putnam, Jr., Privates C. H.

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Schweppe and N. Wigglesworth were elected as the membership committee and Corporal J. E. Rousmaniere was elected as the enlisted member of the finance committee. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$9026.02,— a loss of \$810.89 from last year. Long-service medals for nine years' service were issued to Captain S. D. Parker, Lieutenants W. Amory, 2d, H. B. Sawyer, and C. S. Dole, First Sergeant A. Blake and Quartermaster-Sergeant R. H. Weld, Jr., all of whom enlisted when the Battery was formed in 1895.

During the spring Congress made an appropriation for a camp of maneuver for the army and the militia of various States, to be held at Manassas, Va., during the first week in September. The Battery promptly made application for permission to take part in this tour of duty, and in June it was decided that the whole of the Second Brigade, except the two cavalry troops, should be sent.

Drills were omitted during June and July, and on August 9 the Battery met to choose a successor to Lieutenant C.S. Dole, who, being unable to go to Manassas, had resigned after more than nine years of service with the Battery. First Sergeant Arthur Blake was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy, Sergeant H. L. Rogers was appointed first sergeant, Corporal P. P. Chase, sergeant and chief of Fourth Section, and H. Snelling, guidon. J. C. Rice and J. I. Chamberlain were appointed corporals and A. F. Nazro, R. D. Swaim, E. P. Lemon, and W. J. Mixter, lance corporals, to fill the places of Corporals G. Rogers, A. J. Peters, W. H. Graves, and

W. E. Putnam, Jr., who had been discharged. Hospital Steward L. Davis was discharged, J. M. Little, Jr., being appointed to succeed him.

Foreseeing that the tour of duty at Manassas would be a strenuous one, Captain Parker made due preparations to put the Battery in the best of condition; Dr. Cummin gave a lecture on camp hygiene with illustrations graphic and lucid enough to impress his points upon all; and the men were advised to go into strict training in diet and exercise. The captain decided that it would be desirable to put in a few days at Framingham before going south, to train the men and horses in their duties and get them somewhat hardened for the trip, and that the Battery should get to Manassas a few days before the maneuvers began. This was a very wise plan, and to it, as much as to anything else, the good showing of the Battery at Manassas was due.

On Saturday morning, August 27, a squad, consisting of a sergeant, four gunners, and sixteen cannoneers, under command of Lieutenant Sawyer, went to Framingham to pitch camp. The old wall tents were used, with tent floors and mattresses. The Battery assembled at the armory at 1.30 and marched over the road to Framingham, arriving there late in the evening without adventure, except for a collision between Sergeant Chase and an electric car.

On Sunday the work of preparation began in earnest. An imaginary train was loaded, sighting instruction was given, and the men were instructed in the method of setting up the shelter or "pup" tents; each man was given a half tent,

a pole and pegs; then double ranks were formed, ranks opened and intervals extended to three yards, each front and rear rank man then buttoned together the two halves of the tent and pitched it. On Monday the same sort of work continued, with the addition of driving drills, and instruction in subdividing for action. The work was not too hard, however; the men were given a good chance to rest and sleep and the horses were saved, the idea being to bring the command into condition gradually.

On Tuesday morning, at 4.30 A.M., the Battery moved out for Boston, leaving a squad under command of Lieutenant Blake to strike camp. It arrived in Boston about noon, the guns and horses being left at the Park Riding School, and the men dismissed for the rest of the day.

On Wednesday morning, August 31, the Battery assembled at the armory at 6.15 A.M., and took a special car to the Riding School, where horses were harnessed and hitched. The Battery then marched to the South Boston freight yards, entrained and started south at 11 A.M., entrainment taking somewhat longer than usual as the harness of each horse was taken off, wrapped up in saddle blanket, and tagged.

The train consisted of four horse-cars, four flat cars for the guns, one box car for the harnesses, etc., and two passenger cars. George Lindsay was given a corner of the box car and, with the aid of an oil stove, prepared and served the travel rations in an appetizing way. Two drivers were detailed to each horse-car, and they had a miserable experience. They had no seats,

and had to stand up or sit on the floor between the hind quarters of two rows of horses in a space about five feet wide. The train arrived at Harlem about 5 P.M. and, with the exception of the passenger cars, was run upon the steamer "Maryland," and ferried to Jersey City, where it was again made up. The captain had decided that the interesting trip around New York ought not to be interfered with, and ordered supper postponed until Jersey City was reached, the consequence being that the new detail of drivers in addition to their other discomfort, had nothing to eat until the train reached Washington at 2 A.M. At Jersey City the Pennsylvania Railroad Company tried to foist two old-fashioned, short passenger cars upon the Battery, but the captain made them supply a third car, and the men had plenty of room. Each man had a whole seat, and by turning over the back of one seat and laying the cushions lengthwise, fairly comfortable bunks were constructed and a little sleep obtained. The train passed Washington about 2 A.M., and, after some delay, reached the unloading point at Manassas, the location of the so-called "Blue" Division to which the Battery had been assigned, at 5 A.M. on Thursday, September 1.

Detrainment, under somewhat adverse conditions, was done in an hour, the men were given a cup of coffee and some hardtack, and the Battery moved out for camp, surprising the Quartermaster's Department by declining the transportation which was offered for baggage. The Battery was the first militia organization to arrive, but the regulars were all in camp, division



23RD

27TH

MASS.

VA.

THE ARTILLERY CAMP



THE BATTERY STREET
MANASSAS, 1904

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and brigade headquarters had been established, and along the road the four-mule army teams and scattered detachments of troops gave the requisite military color to the scene.

The Battery soon arrived at its camping ground, went into park on the left of the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh regular batteries, stretched picket-lines, and pitched tents, all under the eyes of the regulars, who watched the proceedings with interest and, the Battery felt, with some scorn. The Battery camp was in an ideal location, on high ground sloping to the south, near a little brook called Steer's Branch, which emptied into the historic Bull Run about a mile away. Everything possible had been done for the comfort of the troops; sinks dug, water piped to each camp, bath tents erected and equipped with shower baths.

As soon as camp was settled the regulars came over to pay a call. Regulars were then an unfamiliar species to the Battery, and the first impression of them was perhaps colored by their lurid language. They were a little scornful at the beginning, and did not fail to show it, but when they found that the Battery knew its business, did its work, and accepted any hardships that came, even doing without bed-sacks that they thought necessary, their respect and friendliness increased greatly. The Battery men kept on very good terms with them, and gained much military knowledge from them.

By some mischance the Battery had eaten all its travel rations on the train instead of saving enough for one meal after arrival; the result was that its breakfast consisted of coffee and hard-

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tack, and a combination meal at 4 P.M. had to do for dinner and supper. The hunger that this caused did not seem to be satisfied during the whole trip, but with this exception, the commissary department did its full duty and mastered thoroughly the technicalities of requisitions.

On Friday morning, which was very hot, a mounted drill was held which was devoted to practice in subdividing for action and in taking up various positions. The afternoon was spent by most of the men in the bath tent.

On Saturday morning the captain took the Battery out to see something of the country and to work the horses into shape. The march was through the fields and along the roads made famous in the two battles of Bull Run, and a number of the men found bullets and other relics of these battles. In the afternoon the non-commissioned officers were taken by the captain for a long ride through Wellington and along the Warrenton turnpike nearly to Gainesville. The day was hot, and when a well, marked by the authorities "Good Water," was reached, it did seem as if discipline were being carried too far when the captain forbade the men to drink.

Sunday was given over to rest, and the only events of interest were the coming of Sergeant Patten, who had come back from Europe to join the Battery, and the arrival of the Virginia Battery which was attached to our battalion. This Battery (the Richmond Howitzers) was equipped with Civil War guns, motley harness, and the worst aggregation of horses seen since Battery A went to camp in 1895. It arrived in sections from 8 P.M. on, and in getting into camp

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carried away a gate-post and a water-pipe, besides nearly upsetting two or three guns in a ditch. It was said that the Virginians were mounted for the first time, and some of our men, remembering our own early struggles, turned to and helped them settle their camp. This help was gratefully received. Many other troops arrived during the day, but the ground covered by the encampment was so large that few of them could be seen from the Battery camp.

It had been intended to begin the first maneuver on Monday, September 5, separating the two maneuvers by a day of rest on Wednesday, but as many of the troops had not arrived, the start was postponed until Tuesday. So Monday's duty was light, consisting of a march in the morning in the direction of Sudley Springs. In the afternoon the order was given to change from the blue trousers which had been worn since leaving Boston, into khaki. These blue trousers had been issued to be worn in the train, and it is suspected that an earlier change had not been ordered because of the wail of "we want khaki," that went up daily in the heat of the day. The order was also given to pack shelter tents and blankets ready for a midnight start. All the nights were cool, but this night was colder than the rest, and the men lay and shivered without blankets, wishing the hated blue trousers on again, and waiting for the call to arms.

The bugle blew at 3 A.M. on Tuesday; breakfast was served at 3.30; horses were harnessed and hitched in the dark, and the Battery was in its position on the road, ready to take its place in column. About daylight the order came to

move, and the Battery marched behind the regular batteries as far as Grovetown, where at 6.30 it was turned into a field alongside the Confederate Cemetery. Here it waited in the hot sun, and without food, although a substantial luncheon was in the caissons, until 3 P.M., the hour when the nine hours' truce began. This long wait in readiness for instant departure was a trying one to the men, who were eager to get into the work. Their only amusements were listening to the firing in the distance, watching more fortunate troops go past to the front, and gathering Civil War relics, of which there were many, as the immediate vicinity was ground hotly contested in both the first and second battles of Bull Run. At 3.30 o'clock luncheon was served, the "pup" tents were pitched, horses unharnessed, and after an early supper brought out from camp in the Battery wagon, the men turned in for what rest they could get. The only thing that broke the serenity was the loss of the overcoat of Captain Schumm, who was the Battery's umpire in the maneuver. The captain's orderly was sure he had put the coat in our wagon, but it was finally found in a wagon of the Twenty-third Battery.

At midnight orders came to be on the road at 3 A.M. The Battery was turned out, camp struck, horses harnessed and hitched, all by the light of lanterns, and the Battery moved out on time, each chief of carriage being given a lantern to show the lead drivers where they were going. The Battery followed a large body of infantry as closely as possible, each chief of carriage holding a lantern to show the way, along the road



ON THE MARCH TO THE FRONT



A POSITION IN THE FIRST MANEUVER
MANASSAS, 1904

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to Sudley, then through a rough wood road, dodging trees and stumps and rocks in the darkness, or hitting them, as the case might be, and as dawn was breaking came into open country. Then it separated from the infantry and marched miles across country, sometimes on roads, sometimes on cart paths, sometimes through corn and through gaps in barbed wire fences, always making for Thoroughfare Gap, which could be seen in the mountains ahead. This march will long remain in the memories of those who made it. It all seemed like living in one of the scenes which the Civil War pictures have made so familiar, with the roughly built houses, the snake fences, the desolate country, and the double lines of infantry and artillery.

About 9 o'clock the Battery, after a march of fully ten miles, joined the two regular batteries, and the whole command marched down a wood road, the popping of the rifles growing nearer and nearer. The regulars went into action in the edge of the wood; the Battery kept on until almost among the lines of firing infantry; then the order was given to face to the rear, carriages were unlimbered and turned with some difficulty in the narrow road, and the Battery marched back, came into action at 9.45 A.M. on the right of the regulars, in an excellently masked position, and opened fire upon a mass of Brown infantry not eight hundred yards away and plainly visible. After each piece had fired six or seven rounds the order was given to cease firing, and except for a few shots fired at new Brown troops, this ended the battle. It was decided that the Blue force had

won, having, by its crushing artillery attack upon the left flank of the Brown position, penetrated the Brown line.

After a breakfast of sweet chocolate and hard-tack, a meal that merely served to whet the appetite of the half famished men, the Battery marched ten miles back to camp at Manassas. This march in the heat, and in dust which was so thick at times that one could not see a carriage-length ahead, was a hard one, but it was much harder for the infantry, who straggled along the road, often begging piteously for a little ride. The regular batteries followed close behind, and it was interesting to see that the Battery, although it had but four horses to a carriage against their six horses, and although it had already made a much longer march than they, held its relative position very well. Camp was reached about 4.30 P.M. and after a liberal use of the shower baths and after cleaning up the three-meals-in-one served by Sergeant Weld, the men felt better. Most of the men turned in as soon as it was dark and made up some of the lost sleep.

A part of the report of Captain Herman C. Schumm, U. S. Artillery, the Battery's umpire, upon this maneuver, is as follows: "The range finder was used to obtain ranges to all prominent surrounding points and the proper flags were correctly displayed. The Battery was well concealed and thoroughly protected. The march during the dark night through the woods, across country, through ravines and runs, was a difficult one. The regiment ahead of the Battery frequently doubled time; not to lose touch with them on



DETAILS OF THE ROAD
MANASSAS, 1904

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account of the darkness, the battery frequently had to proceed at a trot. The fact that this long and tedious march was made in a quiet manner, without a single mishap, speaks well for the discipline of the organization, and was proof that the drivers understood their business. The firing of the Battery was done in a deliberate manner, and every gun was thoroughly aimed at a designated target and a given range. The mobility of the battery in coming into action and the quickness of fire are not so rapid as they ought to be. But this was evidently due to lack of sufficient drill; the general intelligence displayed by the men convinced me that with the experience which a few weeks in the field would afford, the Battery would soon excel in the above-mentioned qualities."

On Thursday, September 8, the second maneuver began. This time the Blue force was to act defensively. The Brown force was assumed to be much superior, and its problem was to crush the Blue army before a large imaginary Blue force advancing from Washington could join it.

The artillery pulled out of camp about 9 A.M., marched to Groveton and thence to a ridge called Sudley Mountain, between Catharpin Run on the north and west and the Warrenton Turnpike on the south. From the high ground a good view towards Thoroughfare could be had, and clouds of dust in several directions announced the advance of the enemy. The Battery came into action on the northwest slope of the hill, then changed front at a gallop to the southwest slope, coming into action in a cornfield behind

a snake fence, and having a good field of view for a mile or more to the south and east. Clouds of Brown skirmishers were soon seen to the south, along the turnpike; the Battery opened fire upon them and they retired. A close watch was kept upon the whole field of view, and presently, about 1.30 P.M., the glint of many sabers and other accouterments was detected in the woods on the other side of Catharpin Run. This denoted the presence of a considerable force, and the Battery opened upon these troops and kept up a slow fire for some time. Nothing more developed, and at 3 P.M. hostilities were declared off for the day. It turned out later that the force in the woods comprised a large part of General Bell's command. General Bell was with them and, thinking them entirely concealed, it is said he was much surprised to learn that the Massachusetts Battery had had his range and had inflicted much loss upon him.

At 3 o'clock the guns were parked in a field near by, "pup" tents were pitched, and after a meager luncheon the men were free to amuse themselves. The horses were watered in Catharpin Run and some of the men tried to get a bath in its shallow pools, others visited the regiments near by and the unfinished railway embankment which was the turning-point in the second battle of Bull Run. Towards dark the forage wagon arrived from camp and a supper was served that will long be remembered.

The men turned in early, for rumors had come that Sudley Mountain was almost surrounded by the enemy, and it was known that a hurried retreat was to be made at midnight. In fact,



A POSITION IN THE SECOND MANEUVER



“PUP” TENTS

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the enemy's camp-fires in the valley of Catharpin Run were in full view not half a mile away, and their number denoted an overwhelming force. At 11 o'clock the order was given to strike camp, the horses were harnessed, the drivers being now quite adept at harnessing in the dark, and at midnight the order to march was given. This march was most exciting. No one was between the Battery and the enemy, as the infantry had moved out a little ahead of time; the road was bad, progress slow, and every wood seemed a likely ambushade. When the Battery came out of the wood road it was marched north on the Sudley Springs road to Sudley Ford, crossed Bull Run at the ford and was parked in a little field near the river. Paulins were spread for the men to lie upon, and as no overcoats were carried, other paulins were spread for covers, and the men got what rest they could in the cold and, as it seemed to them, under the feet of the horses.

At dawn, about 4.30 A.M., the Battery moved out again, first going into position near Sudley Ford and then being marched a mile downstream to Poplar Ford, where position was taken around a house on rising ground overlooking this ford and the road from Sudley. The guns were placed to guard the ford on the west, which was but a few hundred yards away, and only one gun, the Second Section, which was on the north of the house, had a field of view towards Sudley and the north, which was unfortunate, as it was from that direction the main attack came. The guns were hardly in place when the Brown troops attacked and overcame a Blue

force guarding Sudley Ford a mile away, then marched on across the open swampy ground between, towards the Battery, which was the next line of resistance, and was protected by only two or three companies of infantry, although several regiments were in position a short distance away on the heights to the south. This advance was opposed by the fire of one gun only, until about half the distance to the Battery had been covered, when the enemy came within the field of view of the First Section. The Left Platoon had been posted south of the house and was entirely masked by it and by the rise of ground on which it stood. This platoon got in a few shots at a small body of Brown infantry advancing towards Poplar Ford. Then a large body of cavalry was discovered marching in a direction to flank the Battery. The second piece at once opened fire upon them, but they came on, disappeared behind a slight rise of ground to the east, and after a reconnoissance, charged in column of fours down the road and through the gate of a fence not a hundred yards from the gun which was firing imaginary canister into them as fast as it could. The Battery umpire at once ruled that such an advance was impossible, and that the attack had failed, but he was overruled by the cavalry umpire, his senior, and the Battery was declared captured. This decision was a very doubtful one at best, and the protest of Captain Schumm was sustained by the chief umpire, but this did no good at the time. The Battery's guidon was mournfully furled and the men ate their breakfasts, while the Brown infantry, which had been ad-

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vancing, poured over the position. It turned out that the Battery had faced, almost alone, the chief Brown attack which unquestionably crumpled up the right flank of the Blue force.

Captain Schumm's report upon the question of capture is as follows: "At 7.43 the Brown cavalry charged the right gun of the Battery. On account of obstacles, the charge was made through the gate of a fence, the cavalry being closely massed together. While endeavoring to find out the strength of the cavalry command in order to adjudge the damage done to the Battery, Major Morgan of the cavalry, who was umpire with the Brown cavalry, rode up and said: 'This is no time for argument; the decision must be made at once; as senior umpire present I rule that the Battery is captured, for we are more than a thousand strong.' Whereupon, against my protest, the cavalry charged on. It is my opinion that the cavalry would have received a severe shock at six hundred yards, and that with the imaginary cavalry present, it would not have made the charge in column of fours as it did. The number of cavalry actually present, massed together as it was, would have been so severely used up by having seventeen shrapnel thrown into them at close range, that it would have ceased to be a factor in further proceedings. The loss inflicted on the Battery would not have been sufficient to change its fighting power. In this case the ruling umpire showed no regard whatever for the artillery fire, and in making his ruling according to instructions as I understood them, usurped the function properly belonging to an

umpire with the other forces. According to my instructions, umpires were to be neither Brown nor Blue; one was to observe on one side and the other on the other side; umpires were to be judges pure and simple, and each judge was to decide according to conditions, as they affected the troops with which he was on duty. If this conception of an umpire's duty is correct, then Major Morgan was at fault when he peremptorily ruled that the Massachusetts Battery was captured. In the event of an overwhelming number of the enemy's forces, the Battery could easily have retired. After having been ruled out the Battery limbered up, and after waiting an hour it proceeded to its camp, where it arrived at 11.10 A.M."

Hostilities were declared off very soon after the Battery's capture, and it returned to its camp, and devoted the remainder of the day to a baseball game with the Virginians, which the Battery won with the aid of Sergeant Patten, who was umpire. The fact that, after four days of the hardest sort of labor, the men had enough energy left to play a game of ball, is the best proof of the good condition they were in.

The maneuvers on the whole were very instructive, and the Battery certainly had its full share of the work, being at the decisive point in both. The final action of the first maneuver was a very good demonstration of the use of artillery in the final stage of the attack, supporting the infantry at close range. The whole Battery on the first day of the second maneuver, and two sections on the second day, had very good practice in firing at long range against ap-

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proaching infantry, and in quick changes of target and range. It was unfortunate that during the whole four days no experience was had of the preparatory stage of battle, either against hostile infantry or hostile artillery. The Battery had an illustration of two good positions and one very poor position, the one at Poplar Ford. It would appear obvious that artillery cannot maintain itself in an advanced position, within a few hundred yards of cover, and practically without infantry support; and the disposition of the Battery proved unfortunate, in view of the development of the action; for the advance of six regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry was opposed mainly by one gun, while two of the guns were so located that they were of no use whatever.

The Battery learned much of the art of campaigning; it naturally made some mistakes, but came through the very strenuous four days of work without the loss of a man and without any accident. Too much praise cannot be given to the commissary department. While some of the other troops went more than twenty-four hours without eating, the Battery was well supplied. The men always had a meal in their haversacks, and at the 3 o'clock truce the wagon was on hand with more.

Saturday morning the Battery pulled out of camp for the last time, to take part in the review of all the troops at a point midway between Manassas and Thoroughfare. More than twenty-five thousand men were in line, and the sight was a most impressive one. The artillery battalion marched past the reviewing stand in column of

batteries, each battery being in line, and as soon as the road was reached the Battery continued its march to the point of entrainment. An angry, hot, and disgusted squad, left behind under command of Lieutenant Sawyer, to strike camp, met the Battery at the train with all its impedimenta, and the carriages and horses were promptly loaded. After a long wait, food was served, and the men were then marched to the paymaster's tent to receive their government pay, each private being handed \$5.20, the corporals and sergeants getting somewhat more.

The prospect of getting home on Sunday looked good, but in spite of all efforts, hour after hour passed without passenger cars or engines turning up, and the men, finally losing hope, built four large bonfires in the railroad yard and lay down for what sleep they could get. It was very cold, and the blankets had been packed.

Sunday morning, after breakfast, three passenger cars which looked and smelled like "Jim Crow" cars, finally arrived, and at 8.30 A.M. the Battery started for home. Jersey City was reached at 5 P.M. after a hot ride, and the freight cars were ferried to Harlem on the "Maryland." At Harlem new and better passenger cars were on hand, the train was made up without delay, and arrived in Boston at dawn on Monday, September 12.

Detrainment was quick, the Battery marching straight to the armory, where it was dismissed at 8.30 A.M., the men leaving the armory with one thought uppermost—to get a civilized meal. All were well tired out, and the stories of the length of time some of the men slept are almost fabulous.

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The tour of duty was by far the most instructive and most interesting that the Battery had ever done. The men were under arms for seventeen days, including the preliminary work at Framingham. The work was too hard for unseasoned troops and the food seemed rather poor, but the experience and training in field work was most valuable to the Battery, and the tour of duty will always remain a red letter one to all. For further and more intimate details of the tour reference is made to the book of Sergeant Roger D. Swaim, entitled, "When we 'fit' for General Grant," published in 1906.

The comments of Captain Schumm upon the Battery are as follows: "This Battery must be considered an excellent militia organization. I venture to say that a month's actual experience in the field, including opportunities for target practice, would make it the equal of any regular battery in the service. I was informed that the majority of the members of the Battery are university graduates and most of them are gentlemen of standing in their community. However that may be, the earnestness with which they entered upon all of their duties, and the intelligence they displayed in performing them, were extremely commendable. Captain Parker appears to be a disciplinarian of the right sort, and the discipline maintained in his Battery could not be excelled in any regular organization. Starts were made on the minute, there was no straggling, men were made to husband their strength for future exertions; care was always sought, and fire discipline was good, although, on account of lack of practice, slow.

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Captain Parker gave his orders in a military manner, and they were always promptly carried out. Men were extremely punctilious in saluting all officers. The two first lieutenants of the Battery are extremely competent officers; the second lieutenant is yet inexperienced, but promises to come up to the standard maintained by his organization. Being of superior intelligence, the non-commissioned officers made extremely good chiefs of section. In time of war they should be looked upon as available material for commissions in the artillery. The Battery's assistant surgeon was very careful in guarding the men in reference to hygienic conditions. He watched the men's water supply and their food, and generally was wide awake in guarding the men's health."

The report of Captain Haan, U. S. A., upon the Battery contained the following:—

"Instruction. — The captain of this Battery, Captain Parker, is an enthusiastic worker, and this spirit pervades all his officers and men, so far as inspection could reveal this characteristic. All the enlisted men seemed to be fairly well instructed in their duties, and the non-commissioned officers understood the proper use of the sights and cutting of fuzes. They were familiar with the different kinds of ammunition and its proper functions. The officers are all educated men, and appear to have the necessary qualities for developing in time such efficiency as is absolutely necessary for the successful handling of their organization in time of war. The horses are of the proper weight and conformation for the work required, and with proper care, which

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they seem to get, should stand the work of a campaign. I can say unhesitatingly that this is the best militia field battery I have ever observed. . . . It may be briefly stated that of the three field batteries reported upon, one is serviceable and could do effective work in a campaign. . . . It is evident from these reports that the First Massachusetts Battery is the only field battery that is suitably prepared, either in equipment or instruction, for field service."

Many other complimentary things were said about the Battery, but perhaps from an enlisted man's standpoint, the most satisfactory of all was the remark of an old sergeant of the Twenty-seventh Battery who said, "You're a hell of a militia outfit: you're as good as we are."

The Battery went to camp with but two men absent, who were trying to observe the Russo-Japanese War; one of these vacancies was filled by R. Bullard, a volunteer, who was carried on the rolls as a "white hostler."

ROSTER, FRAMINGHAM AND MANASSAS,
AUGUST 27-SEPTEMBER 12, 1904

	<i>Captain</i> S. D. Parker	
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> W. Amory, 2d		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> H. B. Sawyer
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> J. W. Cummin		<i>Second Lieutenant</i> A. Blake
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> R. H. Weld, Jr.	<i>First Sergeant</i> H. L. Rogers	<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> G. H. D. Lamson
<i>Hospital Steward</i> J. M. Little, Jr.		<i>Guidon Corporal</i> H. Snelling
	<i>Commissary Corporal</i> E. B. Stanwood	
<i>Artificer</i> G. B. Thorpe		<i>Buglers</i> J. T. Fleming W. Purcell

RIGHT PLATOON		LEFT PLATOON	
FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION	THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>		<i>Sergeants</i>	
A. R. Whittier, Jr.	J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	W. S. Patten	P. P. Chase
<i>Corporals</i>		<i>Corporals</i>	
W. J. Mixter (lance)	J. E. Rousmaniere	G. Bancroft	J. C. Rice
S. H. Wolcott	A. F. Nazro (lance)	R. D. Swaim (lance)	J. I. Chamberlain
<i>Privates</i>		<i>Privates</i>	
A. V. Baird	L. Bryant	T. P. Beal, Jr.	R. Amory, Jr.
G. Brooks	L. DeP. Cole	*E. Bowditch, Jr.	P. C. Browne
E. T. Gregory	A. Drinkwater	O. Bryant	G. W. Canterbury
L. T. Hayden	N. Fish	W. A. Carl	B. S. Clark
Wm. James, Jr.	E. H. George	A. B. Farmer	E. E. Davidson
A. H. Morse	R. E. Goodwin	A. T. Leatherbee	R. K. Hale
F. H. Nesmith	A. E. Harding	E. P. Lemon	H. R. Hayes
S. H. Noyes	C. Hovey	(lance corp.)	J. P. Hill
J. Reece	(lance corp.)	C. G. Loring	A. Leland, Jr.
J. A. Roberts	C. Jackson	L. P. Macomber	C. D. Morgan
T. Sanders, 2d	R. A. Jackson	W. S. Macomber	J. G. Mudge
C. H. Schweppe	W. McK. Jones	C. R. Meier	H. C. Nickerson
G. C. Shattuck	C. E. Mason	A. Y. Mitchell	C. F. R. Ogilby, Jr.
H. K. Wead	M. H. Smith	F. W. Peabody	E. A. Watson
*B. Wendell, Jr.	R. K. Thorndike	W. L. Raymond	S. E. Young
N. Wigglesworth	H. B. Webster	B. H. Ticknor, Jr.	G. W. Lindsay (cook)
	A. Whiteside	J. E. Webster	

*Did not attend camp.

After camp drills were omitted until November 22. A dinner was held at the Exchange Club on November 4, the men attending in uniform and going and coming in a private car. It was a very enjoyable affair, but somewhat less exciting than the old dinners used to be.

On November 29 the Battery was called together to elect a successor to Lieutenant William Amory, 2d, who, much to the regret of all, had decided to resign. First Sergeant H. L. Rogers was unanimously elected first lieutenant. Lieutenant Sawyer was appointed treasurer to succeed Lieutenant Amory, and Sergeant Sherburne was appointed first sergeant, *vice* Rogers promoted, Corporal S. H. Wolcott being appointed sergeant.

During the year the revolver work had been kept up, the team winning twice from Harvard

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and from the Coast Artillery, and losing to Squadron A of New York. It was impossible to send a team to the National match which was held at Fort Riley, Kansas. Fourteen men qualified first class, twenty-six second class, during the year. The inspector-general of small arms practice, in commenting upon revolver work, said: "The splendid example of proficiency in the use of the revolver shown by members of Battery A should be a stimulus to those who are expected to qualify with this arm."

At Christmas the men subscribed to a fund to buy a quantity of cigars and tobacco as a present to the men of the 23rd and 27th regular batteries stationed at Fort Ethan Allen. They were much pleased, and returned the compliment by presenting a handsome guidon to the Battery.

The year closed with the Battery in a strong condition and with a long waiting list. The annual report of the inspector-general upon the Battery at Manassas was: "The Battery performed every duty assigned to it in a highly creditable manner. Major-General Corbin, Brigadier-General Grant, Major Granger Adams, A. C., and other regular officers spoke to me personally in terms of the highest praise and commendation of the work performed, and complimented Massachusetts on having such an efficient organization among its troops."

CHAPTER XII

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EXHIBITION DRILL — CAMP AT WESTFIELD — TARGET PRACTICE AT SAGAMORE — RESIG- NATION OF CAPTAIN PARKER

THE first duty of the year was to fire the salute upon the induction of Governor Douglas into office on January 5. Lieutenant Sawyer with the Right Platoon was detailed. The State had no saluting powder, so the Battery was told to buy its own, and by some mistake blasting powder was procured; consequently, the salute was very ludicrous, the guns going off with a loud hiss instead of a detonation. As this was the first time the Battery had ever saluted a Democratic governor, the rumor was current that the salute had political significance.

Federal and State inspection took place on March 7, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, A. I. G., being the inspecting officer for the State. One man only was absent. The report of the United States Inspector was terse: "Battery A.— Most excellent; by far the best organization I have inspected in the State."

During the winter, drivers' drills under command of Captain Parker, and rough-riding drills under command of Lieutenant A. Blake, were held at the Park Riding School. It was decided to give an exhibition drill on April 27,

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and a novelty was introduced in an exhibition of making and breaking camp by a platoon under command of Lieutenant Rogers. Picket-lines were stretched, horses were unharnessed, and Sibley and wall tents pitched; then at a signal the tents were struck, horses harnessed, and the platoon moved out. The two sections taking part in this drill were: First Section, Sergeant W. S. Patten, Corporals G. Bancroft and J. I. Chamberlain, Privates R. Amory, Jr., T. P. Beal, Jr., R. F. Blake, L. DeP. Cole, R. K. Hale, A. Loring, Jr., R. K. Thorndike, H. K. Wead. Second Section, Sergeant S. H. Wolcott, Corporals J. E. Rousmaniere and R. D. Swaim, Privates A. V. Baird, A. B. Farmer, E. H. George, R. E. Goodwin, H. R. Hayes, F. H. Nesmith, J. Reece, S. E. Young. A driving drill was also given under command of Captain Parker, and a rough-riding drill under command of Lieutenant A. Blake closed the evening. The drivers were E. P. Lemon, C. Hovey, G. C. Shattuck, R. A. Jackson, A. Whiteside, C. F. R. Ogilby, Jr., T. Saunders, 2d, and H. C. Nickerson. The rough-riders were Sergeants J. H. Sherburne, Jr., S. H. Wolcott, Corporals A. F. Nazro and W. E. Putnam, Jr., Privates E. Bowditch, Jr., G. W. Canterbury, W. A. Carl, A. Drinkwater, W. F. Emerson, E. M. Farnsworth, A. E. Harding, A. T. Leatherbee, A. H. Morse, S. H. Noyes, C. H. Schweppe, B. Wendell, Jr., N. Wigglesworth.

The annual meeting was held on May 9. Lieutenant H. L. Rogers, Corporal J. E. Rousmaniere, Privates A. H. Morse, N. Wigglesworth, and A. Whiteside were elected as the member-

ship committee. Lieutenant Sawyer's report as treasurer showed a balance of \$9307.48,—a gain of \$281.46. Long service medals were issued to Sergeants Sherburne and Patten and Artificer Thorpe.

Dr. John W. Cummin, who had served as hospital steward and assistant surgeon since 1899, and Sergeant R. H. Weld, Jr., who had served as quartermaster-sergeant for six years, resigned before camp, much to the regret of every one. Both had given good service to the Battery, and Sergeant Weld, or "Uncle Dick" as he was generally called, was without peer in efficiency and equanimity. Dr. J. M. Little, Jr., was appointed assistant surgeon, A. Whiteside was appointed quartermaster-sergeant, and J. R. Torbert, hospital steward. Sergeants G. H. D. Lamson and P. P. Chase, and Corporal J. C. Rice also went out before camp, Corporal H. Snelling being appointed stable-sergeant, Corporal G. Bancroft, sergeant and chief of Second Section, Corporal J. I. Chamberlain, guidon, and Privates N. Wigglesworth, R. A. Jackson, and R. K. Hale, corporals.

With Governor Douglas a new general staff came in; Adjutant-General Stopford and Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, who was acting as State inspector-general, formed the ambitious project of assembling all the militia at Westfield, near Springfield, for its annual tour of duty, and orders went out that the encampment would be held from July 5th to the 13th. Captain Parker deemed it wise to avoid the inevitable confusion and delay on the 5th, and gain two additional days for camp

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experience, so called upon the Battery for two extra days of duty.

The Battery, therefore, assembled at the armory on Monday, July 3, at 8 A.M., and proceeded to harness and hitch for the purpose of getting the guns to the Huntington Avenue freight yards, where the train was in waiting. The facilities for entrainment were rather poor, but the train was loaded and ready at 10 A.M., as ordered. After a long wait, which was not the Battery's fault, the train pulled out about 11 A.M., and arrived at Westfield at 2.40 P.M. Unloading was accomplished in about an hour, camp reached about 5.30 P.M., and the Battery established.

The location of the camp was ideal. It was upon a fairly open stretch of level ground about three miles north of Westfield; on the east and west the hills rose high and rugged, and in the north Mount Tom closed the valley. The camps of the regiments, Cadets, and cavalry were located on a line running east and west, the headquarters of General Miles, who was in command, being located on a hill near the center of this line. The batteries were on the extreme left of the line, their street running north and south. On the right was the Twenty-third U. S. Battery, then A, B, and C, in order, the four batteries being organized into a provisional battalion under Major Duchesney. A large maneuver and drill field lay in the rear of headquarters, its only objection being that a part of it had been plowed the year before and its surface was rather rough. It was also rather far from the artillery camp, but it was still farther

from that of the Cadets. Town water was piped to the field and shower baths, which make so much for the men's comfort, were set up.

On Tuesday, the Fourth of July, the Battery pulled out of camp at 10 A.M., marched to Westfield, and fired a National salute of forty-five guns at noon, returning about 3.30 P.M. A squad had been left behind to fix up the camp, and when the Battery returned, it found everything in order and the shower baths ready for use, much to the delight of the men, for the day was very hot. A few organizations were already on the field, among them the First Corps of Cadets, and in the evening the Battery received many visitors.

On Wednesday the camp opened formally. "Reveille" was at 5.40 A.M., Drill, at 8.15 A.M. and 2.15 P.M., Evening parade, 5 P.M., "Retreat," 7.30 P.M., and "Taps" at 10.30 P.M. In the morning Captain Parker took the drivers out for a drill by pairs, while the cannoneers were given standing gun drill at camp. In the afternoon a battery drill was held, but as the day was intensely hot the work was cut rather short. All day long regiments and detachments of troops were arriving, and by nightfall all the militia of the State, except the Naval Brigade and the First Regiment of Artillery, were upon the field. There was also a battalion of regular infantry, a troop of U. S. Cavalry, and the Twenty-third U. S. Battery, one of the two which had been camped with the Battery at Manassas.

On Thursday all the troops were called out in the afternoon, and a somewhat peculiar maneuver was executed under the direction of



CAMP



GUARD MOUNT
WESTFIELD, 1905

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General Miles. The troops were lined up across the drill field with the batteries interspersed along the line. After a long wait in the baking sun a little firing was done, then every one advanced a hundred yards and a little more powder was burned. A long wait, and then line was formed for inspection and the troops were marched in review. The most interesting part of the drill was the chance the Battery had to compare itself with the regulars, for a platoon of the Battery was exchanged for a platoon of the Twenty-third Battery. The most marked difference was the quicker movement into position of the limbers and caissons of the regulars on coming into action. Their horses being trained to take position at a fast trot and almost without guidance, the Battery was at first left behind, but afterwards held its own very well.

Friday was Governor's Day. The usual morning drill was held, and in the afternoon the troops were formed for inspection and review; Governor Douglas wore a straw hat, and rode down the line in a large automobile which were innovations from the past precedents of governors in tall hats and mounted on horseback. After inspection the four batteries wheeled to the right and passed in review at a walk and then at a trot in column of batteries. Captain Conklin of the Twenty-third was in command, as Major Duchesney had had a bad fall the day before. After review all the troops formed in line, the batteries being scattered along it, and substantially the same maneuver that had been gone through with the preceding day was again executed, much powder being burned for the

edification of the crowds of spectators. Although throngs of visitors invaded the camp, the artillery quarters, being so far away from the center, were not much troubled, and things were quiet all day. The men kept pretty close to camp in the evening, as it was hoped that after the ceremonies of Governor's Day were over there would be some practical field operations, and rumors were thick that the troops were to be called out at midnight. Nothing occurred however.

On Saturday drills were held in the morning and afternoon. Lieutenant Rogers was acting as range officer to the Battalion, and accompanied Battery C to the target range. In the afternoon drill an accident happened that just missed being very serious; in a charge at a gallop across the drill field, the pole yoke of the fourth piece pulled over the end of the pole, the pole plowed into the ground and broke, and the limber tipped half over, throwing the cannoneers over backwards. The two on the ends of the chest fortunately held on to the hand rails and kept the man in the middle from falling, until speed was reduced. He was shaken off before the piece came to a halt, but fortunately escaped both wheels. The other two hung on until the team could be stopped, the drivers, in the excitement of the charge, not noticing the trouble at first. Corporal Mixter's shirt was torn to ribbons by the wheel, and all three were pretty well scared, as they had a right to be. Going home the pole of Sergeant Patten's gun was broken at a sudden halt in the column. The Fourth Section broke two more poles during the

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tour, and the Battery had to borrow from the other batteries to continue its work; four broken poles in one week make a record that it is hoped will be allowed to stand. The Battery got home just in time to escape a storm that was almost a cloudburst. The old furrows that ran transversely across the ground were each turned into small rivers, and a whirlwind blew down the tents of the captain and first sergeant, who were in them at the time and got a thorough wetting.

Sunday was a day of rest for all, and very hot. Some of the men went to a pond for a swim, and were fortunate enough to rescue an infantryman from drowning. In the afternoon an attempt was made to get up a baseball game between the Battery and the Twenty-third, but the scruples of General Miles prevented it.

Monday was another hot day. In the morning the limbers went out for drill and the cannoneers were turned to digging gun pits in the edge of the woods near by. Four very respectable pits were constructed, but it was hard work, and the men, stripped to the waist and covered with dirt, were indescribable. In the afternoon, just as the Battery was preparing to go into action in the pits, an order came to report at the parade ground. Assistant Secretary of War Oliver was expected, and a review was to be tendered him. He did not come, and it began to rain, so the Battery came back to camp again. In the evening some unrest was created by more rumors of a midnight call to arms, but again nothing came of them.

Early Tuesday morning the Battery pulled out

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of camp to take its day on the target range. A range of about nineteen hundred yards had been laid out in a wild and precipitous valley among the hills to the east of camp. The firing point was reached by a rough cart road so steep that it taxed the horses to the utmost to draw up the guns. Caissons and wagons were left in the woods at the foot of the hill. Forty rounds were fired, and the Battery was credited by Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, the inspector, with seventy-five per cent of effective shrapnel and fifty per cent of effective shell, including ranging shots for each gun. The Battery reached camp at about 5 P.M., and things looked well for a lively evening to wind up the encampment, but at 8 P.M. the troops were all ordered out and marched to the parade ground, where a maneuver similar to that of Governor's Day was gone through, much powder being burned in the theoretical repelling of a night attack. The troops were dismissed about 10.30, and after that all was quiet.

On Wednesday "Reveille" was at the same time as usual. The wagons were immediately packed, tents struck, and everything prepared for departure, and at 7 A.M. the Battery moved out for Westfield. The report of the division quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Wonson, criticized the general delay in loading, and said: "Contra to the above criticism is the action of the commanding officer of Battery A, who, acting under the same orders, marched through the camp and down the Pond Road to the railroad station at 7 A.M. with his entire equipage loaded on wagons and caissons ready to entrain.



IN ACTION



ENTRAINMENT
WESTFIELD, 1905

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Pleased with the military promptness of this command, your quartermaster personally visited their camp, expecting to find same poorly policed, but instead found the policing perfect in every way." The Battery was fortunate enough to be allotted to the first train out of Westfield; it entrained, and after some delay started for Boston at 10.30 A.M., arriving about 3 P.M. The detrainment was about the hardest part of the whole tour of duty; done in the Huntington Avenue yards, under a broiling sun, and with the official temperature registering ninety-eight degrees in the shade, it was astonishing that some of the men were not overcome. The Battery was dismissed about 4 P.M.

This tour of duty, while a good training for the staff officers of the brigades and regiments, did not do much for the militia as a whole, although it seems as if the encampment might have been made of great benefit to all. The Battery as a unit learned very little of advantage to it from the encampment, the whole tour of duty seeming rather an anti-climax to Manassas, but the individual men received good training in drill and in camp routine, perhaps better than at Manassas. The Battery had but three men absent during the greater part of the time.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Merrill's report on the work of the Battery contains the following:—

"Of the work of this organization during the whole period of camp, of its discipline, and of every other duty required of them, I found nothing whatever to criticize. The organization is certainly one of the best field batteries in the country to-day, and can only be excelled by

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those of the regular service in the fact that it is handicapped by having to use horses which are not trained for the particular duties required of them. The neatness of the quarters of the men was exceptional, their general excellence in appearance being enhanced by the fact that they used no bed-sacks."

ROSTER, WESTFIELD, JULY 3-13, 1905

	<i>Captain</i> S. D. Parker	
<i>Senior First Lieutenant</i> H. B. Sawyer		<i>Junior First Lieutenant</i> H. L. Rogers
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i> J. M. Little, Jr.		<i>Second Lieutenant</i> A. Blake
	<i>First Sergeant</i> J. H. Sherburne, Jr.	
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant</i> A. Whiteside		<i>Stable-Sergeant</i> H. Snelling
<i>Hospital Steward</i> J. R. Torbert		<i>Guidon Corporal</i> J. I. Chamberlain
	<i>Commissary Corporal</i> E. B. Stanwood	
<i>Artificer</i> G. B. Thorpe		<i>Buglers</i> J. T. Fleming W. Purcell

RIGHT PLATOON

FIRST SECTION	SECOND SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>	<i>Sergeants</i>
W. S. Patten	S. H. Walcott
<i>Corporals</i>	<i>Corporals</i>
N. Wigglesworth	J. E. Rousmaniere
R. D. Swaim	R. A. Jackson
<i>Privates</i>	<i>Privates</i>
T. P. Beal, Jr.	S. L. Beals
E. Bowditch, Jr.	L. Bryant
F. R. Brown	S. Cabot, Jr.
P. C. Browne	L. DeP. Cole
O. Bryant	A. Drinkwater
C. R. Comstock	F. W. Eaton
W. F. Emerson	N. Fish
A. B. Farmer	E. H. George
E. M. Farnsworth, Jr.	R. E. Goodwin
A. T. Leatherbee	A. E. Harding
A. R. Little, 2d	W. McK. Jones
C. G. Loring	V. C. Lawrence
H. W. Palmer	*C. E. Mason
F. C. Peach	C. Stetson
B. C. Tower	R. K. Thorndike
J. E. Webster	*H. B. Webster

LEFT PLATOON

THIRD SECTION	FOURTH SECTION
<i>Sergeants</i>	<i>Sergeants</i>
G. Bancroft	A. R. Whittier, Jr.
<i>Corporals</i>	<i>Corporals</i>
R. K. Hale	W. J. Mixter
A. F. Nazro	W. E. Putnam, Jr.
<i>Privates</i>	<i>Privates</i>
R. Amory, Jr.	C. Apollonio
R. F. Blake	A. V. Baird
G. W. Canterbury	G. Brooks
E. E. Davidson	W. S. Brooks
H. R. Hayes	F. A. Corbett
M. Hunt	R. Emerson
A. Leland, Jr.	E. T. Gregory
A. H. Morse	L. T. Hayden
J. G. Mudge	W. F. Merrill
H. C. Nickerson	S. E. Morison
E. B. Richardson	F. H. Nesmith
E. A. Watson	W. G. Page
A. Wait	G. B. Perry
B. Wendell, Jr.	J. Reece
S. E. Young	*E. E. Rice
G. W. Lindsay, (cook)	H. K. Wead

*Did not attend camp.

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After camp drills were omitted until November 14. On October 14 target practice was held on the familiar range at Sandwich. Lieutenants Rogers and Blake, the non-commissioned officers of the Right Platoon, and one gun went down on the 13th, spending the night in a farmhouse near the range, in order to begin firing early in the morning, the other non-coms. coming down on the 14th. Several targets were set up along the shore, and a floating target anchored about forty-five hundred yards away. Seventy-four rounds were fired, the shooting being very successful. The firing at the floating target was remarkable. Five actual hits were made with shell and ten other shots hit within a yard or two out of a total of twenty-five shots, including ranging shots for each gunner.

While waiting for the train on returning, a football was procured from somewhere, and so much talent manifested itself that it was decided to send a challenge to the First Corps Cadets to play a game of football with the Battery. Company A of the Corps finally accepted the challenge, and the game was played on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, in the Harvard Stadium, before an audience of at least eight thousand people. No admission was charged, but tickets were distributed by the two organizations. The game was a tie, neither side scoring. It was full of exciting plays, and at the extreme end of the game, when a score for the Cadets seemed inevitable, the Battery held for downs on its four-yard line. The line-up was:—

<i>Battery A</i>		<i>Cadets</i>	
W. F. Emerson	R.E.	L.E.	Clark
W. McK. Jones	R.T.	L.T.	Peckham
H. Snelling	R.G.	L.G.	Shea
C. G. Loring	C.	C.	Lyman
S. Cabot, Jr.	L.G.	R.G.	Young
H. B. Webster	L.T.	R.T.	Huguley
G. Brooks	L.E.	R.E.	Hallowell
B. Wendell, Jr.	Q.B.	Q.B.	Talbot
A. F. Nazro	R.H.B.	L.H.B.	Robeson, Kittredge
C. Apollonio	L.H.B.	R.H.B.	Washington, Rotch
G. Bancroft	F.B.	F.B.	Bryant

During the year the revolver team had won two and lost four matches, the match with Squadron A of New York giving that organization permanent possession of the second trophy, the first having been won by the Battery two years before. There were thirty-three qualifications;—three expert, ten first class, and twenty second class.

In November, at a non-commissioned officers' meeting, Captain Parker announced that the new three-inch long-recoil guns were ready for shipment to the Battery, which was to be among the very first to receive the new equipment. But another announcement made by him at the same time completely overshadowed the first; for he stated that he had accepted the position of assistant inspector-general upon the staff of Governor-elect Guild, and would leave the Battery when Governor Guild was inaugurated. His decision was a source of deep regret to every man in the Battery. He had served the Battery as sergeant and first lieutenant for three years, and as captain for seven years and a half, giving his time and energy to the Battery with-

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out counting the cost. The official reports upon the Battery, a few paragraphs from which have been quoted in the foregoing pages, are the best comment upon the efficiency of his work.

The Battery was never in a more prosperous condition; its waiting list was long, its funds were ample, and its efficiency was high.

* * * * *

The end of the year 1905 marks a period in the history of the Battery. Captain Parker's resignation was followed soon after by that of Lieutenants H. B. Sawyer and A. Blake, the last of the original members of the Battery; Lieutenant Howard L. Rogers was elected captain, W. S. Patten and J. H. Sherburne, Jr., first lieutenants, and A. R. Whittier, second lieutenant. The Battery early in 1906 was attached to the First Battalion of Field Artillery with Batteries B of Worcester and C of Lawrence; and its work was changed completely by new drill regulations and new equipment.

Early in 1906 the Battery, among the first of the militia batteries in the country, received the new three-inch long-recoil guns, the most modern type of field artillery. The new equipment was furnished by the Federal Government without cost to the State, and consisted of four guns, eight caissons, a forge, and a store wagon; with it came a complete outfit of tan leather harness for single mounts and for six horses for each wagon, and revolvers and belts for the full quota of one hundred and thirty-three enlisted men. The new guns are of three-inch caliber, they

fire fixed ammunition similar to a greatly enlarged rifle cartridge, and have an effective range of sixty-five hundred yards, nearly one third greater than that of the 3.2 guns. But the greatest change is that when the piece is fired, instead of carriage and all jumping back a yard or two, as the former guns did, the gun alone moves, its recoil being taken up by means of high-powered steel springs and a cylinder containing oil in which a piston works. Its carriage and sights remain stationary and without substantial jar. This innovation makes it possible to seat two men, the gunner and Number 1, on either side of the trail, the gun recoiling between them; the gunner can keep his piece trained constantly on the target and can, by a traversing device, alter the horizontal direction of his piece to follow a moving target without shifting the trail. In action the caisson is unlimbered close to the piece, the limbers of both gun and caisson going to the flank or to the rear. The gun squad is sheltered behind bullet-proof steel shields raised and lowered on both gun and caisson. The sights are supplemented by a telescopic sight which can be used to aim directly at the target, or, for indirect aiming, by being laid upon an aiming point, which may be anywhere in the front or rear, the sight being set at the angular deflection of the aiming point from the target, and the correct elevation being given by a quadrant. By this indirect method of aiming, the new guns can fire with great accuracy from behind a hill, or at night, provided proper observations have been taken. The rapidity of fire is very great; each gun can be



LOADING



FIRING
THREE-INCH EQUIPMENT



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fired about ten times a minute, and this crushing fire can be distributed, by either increasing the range or the deflection slightly from shot to shot, to sweep an area in depth or in width, as may be desired.

All these changes, while increasing the efficiency of field artillery very greatly, increase also the demands upon officers and non-commissioned officers. But these demands are being met with the spirit which the Battery has always shown; the complexities of the new equipment have been mastered, and the Battery is maintaining the high standard of efficiency which it has always set for itself.

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ROSTER, APRIL 25, 1895,-JANUARY 1, 1905

A

E. WESSON ADAMS

Enlisted March 13, 1900.

Discharged May 10, 1904.

HARRY F. ADAMS

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Lance Corporal, January 11, 1901.

Commissary Corporal, June 21, 1901.

Discharged May 7, 1903.

HOWARD M. ADAMS*

Enlisted May 16, 1899.

Discharged May 16, 1903.

RODOLPHE L. AGASSIZ

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Guidon Corporal, May 10, 1895.

Discharged May 29, 1895.

WILLIAM ALMY

Enlisted April 24, 1896.

Discharged April 24, 1899.

ADELBERT AMES, JR.

Enlisted January 9, 1900.

Discharged January 9, 1903.

BUTLER AMES

Second Lieutenant, U. S. Infantry.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Sergeant, May 10, 1895.

First Lieutenant, March 23, 1896.

Resigned May 14, 1898.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixth Mass., U.S.V.,
1898.

OAKES AMES

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

* Deceased

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CHARLES B. AMORY, JR.

Enlisted July 9, 1901.

Discharged October 20, 1903.

Second Lieutenant, U. S. Infantry.

ROBERT AMORY, JR.

Enlisted May 24, 1904.

WILLIAM AMORY

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, April 16, 1897.

Corporal, July 9, 1897.

Sergeant, April 30, 1898.

First Lieutenant, July 18, 1898.

Resigned November 18, 1904.

NATHAN ANTHONY

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 10, 1896.

CARLETON APOLLONIO

Enlisted May 9, 1905.

DANIEL W. A. ARMISTEAD

Enlisted June 27, 1899.

Discharged November 20, 1899.

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD

Private, Sixth Mass., U. S. V., 1898.

Enlisted January 9, 1900.

Discharged August 20, 1901.

CLARENCE B. ASHENDEN

Enlisted June 24, 1896.

Discharged October 9, 1897.

GEORGE E. ATHERTON

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, January 30, 1898.

Guidon Corporal, May 22, 1899.

Discharged April 25, 1901.

[ROSTER

RAY ATHERTON

Enlisted May 28, 1901.

Discharged May 28, 1904.

WILLIAM F. ATKINSON

Enlisted June 1, 1897.

Discharged August 22, 1898.

B

FRANCIS M. BABSON

Enlisted February 20, 1900.

Discharged February 20, 1903.

ALVIN VORIS BAIRD

Enlisted August 9, 1904.

HAROLD W. BAKER

Enlisted November 14, 1899.

Discharged November 14, 1902.

Sergeant, Second Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

ROY B. BAKER

Enlisted May 10, 1897.

Discharged May 10, 1902.

*Sergeant, Captain, and A. D. C., Second Brigade Staff,
M. V. M.*

GUY BANCROFT

Enlisted May 28, 1901.

Corporal, June 29, 1903.

Sergeant, June 26, 1905.

LAWRENCE BARR

Enlisted June 24, 1896.

Discharged November 10, 1896.

MARTIN BARRETT

Enlisted July 23, 1895.

Bugler, July 23, 1895.

Discharged November 30, 1895.

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EZRA B. BARSTOW

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged September 20, 1900.

ROGERS L. BARSTOW, JR.

Enlisted June 15, 1896.

Discharged April 27, 1899.

ROBERT C. BATCHELDER

Enlisted April 29, 1901.

Discharged April 29, 1904.

WILLIAM J. BATCHELDER

Enlisted April 9, 1897.

Discharged April 27, 1899.

JESSE B. BAXTER

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged May 7, 1901.

THOMAS P. BEAL, JR.

Enlisted June 22, 1903.

SIDNEY L. BEALS

Enlisted May 9, 1905.

CHARLES W. BIGELOW

Enlisted July 10, 1898.

Corporal, December 12, 1903.

Discharged July 10, 1904.

ARTHUR BLAKE

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, December 3, 1896.

Corporal, March 1, 1897.

Sergeant, January 30, 1899.

First Sergeant, March 6, 1903.

Second Lieutenant, August 9, 1904.

Resigned January 15, 1906.

Captain and A. D. C., First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

FREDERICK BLAKE

Enlisted December 29, 1896.

Discharged December 29, 1899.

[ROSTER

HENRY S. BLAKE

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 21, 1895.
Sergeant, May 1, 1897.
First Lieutenant, July 18, 1898.
Resigned January 13, 1903.

R. FULTON BLAKE

Enlisted November 29, 1904.

ROBERT PARKMAN BLAKE

Enlisted April 27, 1897.
Discharged April 27, 1901.

EDWARD BOWDITCH, JR.

Enlisted January 19, 1904.

DUDLEY H. BRADLEE, JR.

Enlisted January 5, 1897.
Discharged January 5, 1900.

GORHAM BROOKS

Enlisted January 6, 1903.

HENRY G. BROOKS

Enlisted June 9, 1897.
Discharged June 9, 1900.

JOHN EDWARD BROOKS

Enlisted October 18, 1898.
Corporal, July 1, 1902.
Acting Guidon Corporal, June 29, 1903.
Discharged October 18, 1903.

WILLIAM A. BROOKS

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Assistant Surgeon, May 23, 1895.
Resigned July 13, 1899.

WINTHROP S. BROOKS

Enlisted June 30, 1905.

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FREDERICK R. BROWN
Enlisted January 24, 1905.

PARKER R. BROWNE
Enlisted January 10, 1905.

PERCY C. BROWNE
Enlisted April 12, 1904.
Discharged November 19, 1904.

LINCOLN BRYANT
Enlisted May 26, 1903.

OWEN BRYANT
Enlisted August 25, 1904.
Discharged November 16, 1905.

WILLIAM S. BRYANT
Assistant Surgeon, July 17, 1899.
Resigned November 9, 1900.

ARTHUR E. BULL*
Enlisted June 19, 1900.
Died December 11, 1900.

GEORGE BURROUGHS
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, July 10, 1895.
Sergeant, December 3, 1896.
Transferred March 29, 1900.
Captain and Quartermaster, First Brigade Staff, M.V.M.
Major, Quartermaster's Department, M.V.M.

C

NORMAN W. CABOT
Enlisted January 9, 1900.
Discharged January 9, 1903.

SAMUEL CABOT, JR.
Enlisted June 30, 1905.

* Deceased

[ROSTER

WALTER T. CAMP
Enlisted October 23, 1895.
Discharged April 13, 1896.

GEORGE W. CANTERBURY
Enlisted August 4, 1904.

WALTER A. CARL
Enlisted May 20, 1902.
Discharged May 20, 1905.
Private, Troop B, M. V. M.

JULIAN I. CHAMBERLAIN
Private, Squadron A, N. G., N. Y.
Enlisted January 23, 1901.
Lance Corporal, December 12, 1903.
Corporal, April 18, 1904.
Guidon Corporal, May 20, 1905.

PHILIP P. CHASE
Enlisted June 27, 1899.
Corporal, May 28, 1902.
Guidon Corporal, December 12, 1903.
Sergeant, August 17, 1904.
Discharged June 27, 1905.

HARRY L. CHATMAN
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1898.

GILMER CLAPP
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged March 13, 1896.

BURTON S. CLARK
Enlisted February 4, 1902.
Discharged February 4, 1905.

ELTON CLARK
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged October 30, 1897.

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ROBERT J. CLARK

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, June 18, 1896.
Transferred April 10, 1897.
Provost Sergeant, First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD

Enlisted October 23, 1895.
Discharged February 10, 1896.
Lieutenant, U. S. Volunteer Naval Reserve, 1898.
Lieutenant and Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.

JOHN C. COBB, JR.

Enlisted July 9, 1901.
Discharged July 9, 1904.

JOHN S. CODMAN

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 10, 1895.
Discharged June 22, 1897.

JULIAN CODMAN

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1898.

CHARLES N. COGSWELL

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, July 10, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1899.

LOUIS DEP. COLE

Enlisted November 24, 1902.

CARL R. COMSTOCK

Enlisted May 23, 1905.

ALBERT H. COOLIDGE

Enlisted September 25, 1895.
Discharged October 9, 1897.

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

Private, First Corps Cadets.
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 10, 1895.
Transferred July 29, 1895.
Sergeant Major, First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

[ROSTER

WILLIAM A. COPELAND

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 10, 1895.
Discharged March 20, 1897.

FREDERICK A. CORBETT

Enlisted June 6, 1905.

EUGENE A. CROCKETT

Enlisted July 15, 1895.
Hospital Steward, July 15, 1895.
Discharged July 15, 1899.
First Surgeon, Mass. Hospital Ship "Bay State," 1898.

CHARLES R. CROSS, JR.

Enlisted December 5, 1905.

FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD

Enlisted April 5, 1897.
Discharged December 30, 1898.
Private, Troop K, First U. S. V. Cavalry ("Rough-Riders"), 1898.

JOHN W. CUMMIN

Enlisted June 27, 1899.
Hospital Steward, July 17, 1899.
Assistant Surgeon, December 21, 1900.
Resigned May 27, 1905.

CHARLES K. CUMMINGS

Enlisted June 6, 1897.
Corporal, December 17, 1898.
Sergeant, April 13, 1899.
Discharged June 9, 1903.

JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.

Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Discharged May 7, 1901.

JOHN A. CURTIN

Enlisted December 29, 1898.
Discharged December 29, 1899.
First Lieutenant, Staff Coast Artillery Corps, M. V. M.
Major and A. D. C. Governor's Staff, M. V. M.

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ALFRED CURTIS

Enlisted April 25, 1896.
Discharged April 25, 1899.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS*

Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Discharged September 24, 1898.

GEORGE M. CUSHING

Enlisted December 4, 1897.
Discharged December 4, 1898.

ALLERTON S. CUSHMAN

Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Discharged June 6, 1899.

D

CHARLES W. DABNEY

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1901.

EARL E. DAVIDSON

Corporal, First Conn. U. S. V., 1898.
Enlisted December 22, 1903.
Transferred December 15, 1905.
Sergeant, Color Sergeant, First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.
Post Q. M. Sergt., Quartermaster's Department, M. V. M.

PRESTON DAVIE

Enlisted February 3, 1903.
Discharged August 30, 1904.

LINCOLN DAVIS

Enlisted January 23, 1901.
Hospital Steward, May 21, 1901
Discharged January 23, 1904.

LIVINGSTON DAVIS

Enlisted January 21, 1902.
Discharged July 10, 1902.

* Deceased

[ROSTER

PHILIP S. DAVIS

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

JOHN DEARBORN

Enlisted February 8, 1897.

Discharged November 20, 1899.

CLARENCE B. DENNY

Private, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M.

Enlisted November 1, 1898.

Discharged November 1, 1901.

JOHN E. DEVLIN, JR.*

Enlisted March 23, 1896.

Discharged June 30, 1898.

GEORGE S. DEXTER

Enlisted April 28, 1903.

Discharged August 10, 1904.

CHARLES S. DOLE

*Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and Sergeant Major, First
Corps Cadets, M. V. M.*

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

First Sergeant, May 10, 1895.

Second Lieutenant, July 18, 1898.

Resigned July 25, 1904.

JOHN DOVE

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1899.

PERCIVAL DOVE

Enlisted June 24, 1896.

Discharged June 24, 1899.

ARTHUR J. DRAPER

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged April 21, 1899.

*Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant, Sixth
Mass. U. S. V., 1898.*

Captain and Adjutant Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

* Deceased

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ARTHUR DRINKWATER

Enlisted August 4, 1904.

E

FREDERICK W. EATON

Enlisted June 30, 1905.

JOHN H. ELLIS

Enlisted April 29, 1901.

Discharged April 29, 1904.

RAYMOND EMERSON

Enlisted June 20, 1905.

WILLIAM F. EMERSON

Private, Corporal, and Sergeant Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Transferred March 15, 1905.

WILLIAM B. EMERY

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, November 29, 1897.

Guidon Corporal, April 30, 1898.

Transferred January 20, 1899.

*Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and Brigade Quartermaster,
First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.*

Major and Assistant Inspector-General Rifle Practice.

Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Mass.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General of Mass.

WILLIAM D. EWING*

*Private, Sergeant, and First Lieutenant, Pennsylvania Vol-
unteer Cavalry, 1861-1865.*

Colonel, First Regiment, Indiana N. G.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Captain, May 8, 1895.

Resigned March 3, 1897.

F

HENRY L. FAIRBROTHER

Enlisted October 23, 1895.

Discharged July 10, 1896.

* Deceased

[ROSTER

ALLEN B. FARMER

Enlisted June 7, 1904.

Discharged December 30, 1905.

EDWARD M. FARNSWORTH, JR.

Enlisted November 29, 1904.

DERBY FARRINGTON

Enlisted May 2, 1899.

Discharged May 2, 1902.

EDWARD H. FAY

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged October 30, 1895.

RICHARD S. FAY*

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged March 13, 1896.

HORACE F. FIELD

Enlisted April 17, 1900.

Discharged April 15, 1901.

WHITCOMB FIELD

Enlisted December 5, 1905.

NORMAN FISH

Enlisted November 14, 1899.

ELISHA FLAGG

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Corporal, May 10, 1895.

Sergeant, April 6, 1896.

Discharged April 25, 1899.

JOHN T. FLEMING

Enlisted January 24, 1899.

Bugler, January 24, 1899.

CHARLES S. FRENCH

Enlisted June 24, 1896.

Discharged June 24, 1901.

* Deceased

1895-1905]

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

SAMUEL L. FULLER

Enlisted May 16, 1899.

Discharged November 14, 1901.

G

ARTHUR J. GARCEAU

Enlisted December 4, 1897.

Discharged January 12, 1899.

JOHN P. GARDINER

Private, Troop C, First U. S. V., Cavalry ("Rough-Riders"), 1898.

Private, First Corps Cadets.

Transferred March 10, 1900.

Discharged May 6, 1901.

ROBERT H. GARDINER, JR.

Enlisted April 8, 1902.

Discharged August 10, 1904.

PERCIVAL GASSETT

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Corporal, May 10, 1895.

Guidon Corporal, May 24, 1895.

Discharged November 20, 1897.

ERNEST L. GAY

Enlisted March 13, 1900.

Discharged October 28, 1901.

ELIJAH H. GEORGE

Enlisted August 9, 1904.

Sergeant, Troop B, M. V. M.

J. LAWRENCE GILSON

Enlisted June 27, 1899.

Discharged August 30, 1901.

[ROSTER

EDWARD H. GOODRICH
Enlisted March 13, 1900.
Discharged November 30, 1901.

ROBERT E. GOODWIN
Enlisted August 23, 1904.

WILLIAM H. GRAVES
Enlisted June 27, 1899.
Corporal, July 7, 1902.
Discharged August 27, 1904.

RALPH W. GRAY
Enlisted May 28, 1901.
Discharged March 20, 1902.

ERNEST T. GREGORY
Enlisted July 7, 1903.

FRANK E. GUPTIL
Enlisted October 18, 1898.
Discharged October 10, 1900.

H

ROBERT SEAVER HALE
Enlisted February 8, 1897.
Lance Corporal, March 24, 1900.
Corporal, June 30, 1900.
Transferred February 22, 1903.
First Lieutenant, A. D. C., and Signal Officer, First Regiment, H. A., M. V. M.

RICHARD K. HALE
Enlisted November 24, 1902.
Corporal June 26, 1905.

JOSEPH B. HALL
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 9, 1896.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, August 2, 1898.
Transferred March 12, 1900.
Sergeant, First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

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MASON W. HAMMOND*

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged January 30, 1897.

ALBERT E. HARDING

Enlisted November 24, 1903.

AUGUSTUS B. HARWOOD

Enlisted July 15, 1895.

Discharged March 20, 1897.

GUSTAVUS HAY, JR.*

Enlisted December 4, 1897.

Discharged December 4, 1900.

LOWELL T. HAYDEN

Enlisted May 24, 1904.

HENRY R. HAYES

Enlisted August 9, 1904.

JOHN L. HEARD

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1899.

J. THEODORE HEARD, JR.*

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1899.

MORTON J. HENRY

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged July 20, 1896.

Captain, Quartermaster Department, U. S. A.

FRANK W. HERRICK

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged May 20, 1896.

JOHN A. HIGBEE*

Enlisted May 28, 1901.

Discharged October 30, 1903.

* Deceased

[ROSTER

JOHN J. HIGGINS

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

EDWARD B. HILL

Enlisted February 4, 1902.

Discharged November 24, 1902.

JOHN P. HILL

Enlisted August 9, 1904.

Discharged November 19, 1904.

*Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain, Fourth
Regiment Maryland N. G.*

C. WILDER HOLMES

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Stable-Sergeant, January 15, 1896.

Transferred January 19, 1899.

*Captain and Quartermaster, First Regiment H. A.,
M. V. M.*

NATHAN G. HORTON*

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Corporal, March 24, 1900.

Sergeant, July 7, 1902.

Discharged November 20, 1903.

CHANDLER HOVEY

Enlisted May 22, 1900.

Lance Corporal, September 1, 1904.

Discharged May 22, 1905.

CHARLES B. HOWARD

Private, First Corps Cadets.

Ensign, Naval Brigade.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Sergeant, May 10, 1895.

Discharged June 20, 1895.

JOHN DANA HUBBELL

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

* Deceased

1895-1905]

WALTER HUNNEWELL, JR.
Enlisted May 22, 1900.
Discharged May 22, 1903.

MERRILL HUNT
Enlisted June 6, 1905.

KENNETH HUTCHINS
Enlisted February 3, 1903.
Discharged June 30, 1904.

I

JAMES D. IRELAND
Enlisted November 12, 1901.
Discharged May 10, 1902.

MALCOLM H. IVY
Enlisted December 4, 1904.
Discharged June 26, 1905.

J

CHARLES JACKSON
Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Discharged September 30, 1901.
Private, Squadron A, N. G., N. Y.
Enlisted January 20, 1903.
Discharged January 20, 1905.
Corporal, Troop B, M. V. M.

ROBERT A. JACKSON
Enlisted November 18, 1901.
Corporal, June 26, 1905.

ELLERTON JAMES
Enlisted May 12, 1897.
Discharged June 30, 1898.

WILLIAM JAMES, JR.
Enlisted November 18, 1901.
Discharged November 18, 1904.

[ROSTER

WOODWORTH JAMES
Enlisted November 15, 1900.
Discharged November 15, 1903.

CHARLES H. L. JOHNSTON
Enlisted January 23, 1901.
Discharged January 23, 1904.

WALTER MCK. JONES
Enlisted November 11, 1902.

ALBERT E. JOSSELYN
Enlisted July 13, 1895.
Discharged July 13, 1898.

K

CHARLES W. KELLOGG, JR.
Enlisted May 24, 1904.
Discharged August 24, 1904.

L

GEORGE H. D. LAMSON
Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Stable-Sergeant, July 17, 1899.
Discharged May 7, 1905.

FRANK B. LAWLER
Coxswain, Naval Brigade, M. V. M.
Enlisted May 22, 1900.
Discharged May 22, 1903.

VAN COURTLANDT LAWRENCE
Enlisted May 23, 1905.

FRED H. LEARNED
Enlisted July 1, 1899.
Discharged February 12, 1901.

1895-1905]

ALBERT T. LEATHERBEE
Enlisted April 14, 1903.

AMORY LELAND, JR.
Enlisted February 16, 1904.

EDWARD P. LEMON
Enlisted July 13, 1900.
Lance Corporal, August 17, 1904.
Discharged June 10, 1905.

EDGAR W. LEONARD
Enlisted November 14, 1899.
Discharged November 14, 1902.

GEORGE W. LINDSAY
Enlisted July 13, 1900.
Cook, July 13, 1900.

AMOS R. LITTLE, 2D
Enlisted June 20, 1905.

JAMES LOVELL LITTLE, JR.
Enlisted September 25, 1895.
Discharged September 25, 1898.

JOHN M. LITTLE, JR.
Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Discharged May 7, 1901.
Enlisted February 16, 1904.
Hospital Steward, February 16, 1904.
Assistant Surgeon, June 26, 1905.

BERTRAM LORD
Enlisted May 22, 1900.
Discharged May 22, 1903.

CHARLES G. LORING
Enlisted October 27, 1903.

JOSEPH W. LUND
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1898.

[ROSTER

M

LOWELL P. MACOMBER

Enlisted May 20, 1902.

Discharged May 20, 1905.

WALTER S. MACOMBER

Enlisted May 20, 1902.

Discharged May 20, 1905.

JAMES W. MARRINAN

Enlisted July 23, 1895.

Bugler, July 23, 1895.

Discharged November 30, 1895.

CHARLES E. MASON

Enlisted November 24, 1903.

HERBERT W. MASON

Enlisted November 15, 1900.

Discharged November 15, 1903.

CORWIN McDOWELL

Enlisted April 29, 1901.

Discharged June 10, 1903.

GEORGE T. MCKAY

Enlisted June 24, 1896.

Discharged April 20, 1897.

CLEMENT R. MEIER

Enlisted October 27, 1903.

Discharged June 26, 1905.

JOSEPH WARREN MERRILL

Enlisted November 1, 1898.

Discharged November 1, 1902.

WILLIAM F. MERRILL

Enlisted November 29, 1904.

ALFRED Y. MITCHELL

Enlisted November 18, 1901.

Discharged November 18, 1904.

1895-1905]

WILLIAM J. MIXTER

Enlisted July 1, 1902.

Lance Corporal, September 1, 1904.

Corporal, February 4, 1905.

IRVING C. MOLLER

Enlisted March 17, 1903.

Discharged October 20, 1903.

CHARLES D. MORGAN

Enlisted May 26, 1903.

Discharged June 15, 1905.

SAMUEL E. MORISON

Enlisted June 30, 1905.

ARTHUR H. MORSE

Enlisted October 27, 1903.

Discharged October 30, 1905.

THOMAS MOTLEY, JR.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Corporal, September 20, 1898.

Sergeant, March 24, 1900.

Discharged April 25, 1902.

JOHN G. MUDGE

Enlisted August 9, 1904.

N

ARTHUR F. NAZRO

Enlisted April 29, 1902.

Lance Corporal, August 17, 1904.

Corporal, December 16, 1904.

GEORGE L. NELSON

Private, Troop A, N. G., N. Y.

Enlisted March 25, 1896.

Lance Corporal, April 16, 1897.

Corporal, July 9, 1897.

Sergeant, August 2, 1898.

Discharged March 25, 1900.

[ROSTER

FISHER H. NESMITH
Enlisted August 23, 1904.

ERNEST NICKERSON
Private, Troop A, M. V. M., 1894-1896.
Enlisted May 7, 1898.
Lance Corporal, December 29, 1899.
Corporal, February 10, 1900.
Discharged May 7, 1902.

HENRY C. NICKERSON
Enlisted May 19, 1903.

THOMAS NICKERSON
Enlisted July 13, 1900.
Discharged May 27, 1904.

STEPHEN H. NOYES
Enlisted May 28, 1901.
Discharged June 28, 1905.

O

CHARLES F. R. OGILBY, JR.
Enlisted June 3, 1902.
Discharged June 3, 1905.

CHARLES E. OLIVER
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1899.

E. LAWRENCE OLIVER
Enlisted March 23, 1896.
Discharged March 23, 1900.

P

WALLACE G. PAGE
Enlisted June 30, 1905.

1895-1905]

BRADLEY W. PALMER

Private, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania N. G.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Corporal, September 20, 1898.

Discharged April 25, 1899.

HENRY W. PALMER

Enlisted March 7, 1905.

AUGUSTIN H. PARKER

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

RICHARD F. PARKER

Private, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M.

Provost Sergeant, Second Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

Transferred April 25, 1895.

First Lieutenant, May 8, 1895.

Resigned March 14, 1896.

ROSS PARKER

Enlisted July 6, 1895.

Discharged June 30, 1896.

SAMUEL D. PARKER

Private, First Corps Cadets, M.V.M.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Sergeant, May 10, 1895.

First Lieutenant, March 17, 1897.

Captain, July 18, 1898.

Resigned January 4, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.

Brigadier-General, and Inspector-General of Mass.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN

Enlisted January 23, 1896.

Lance Corporal, December 21, 1900.

Guidon Corporal, June 21, 1901.

Sergeant, June 15, 1903.

CHARLES C. PAYSON

Enlisted January 24, 1899.

Discharged January 24, 1902.

[ROSTER

FRANCIS W. PEABODY

Enlisted November 18, 1901.

Discharged November 18, 1904.

JACOB C. R. PEABODY

Private, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M.

Sergeant, Second Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

Transferred April 25, 1895.

First Lieutenant, May 8, 1895.

Captain, March 17, 1897.

Resigned July 2, 1898.

Captain, Company H Eighth Mass., U. S. V., 1898.

Captain Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General,
M. V. M.*

WILLIAM RODMAN PEABODY

Enlisted January 24, 1899.

Discharged January 24, 1902.

FREDERICK C. PEACH

Enlisted June 30, 1905.

ELISHA A. PEIRCE

Enlisted July 9, 1895.

Discharged July 9, 1896.

THOMAS W. PEIRCE

Enlisted May 4, 1897.

Discharged May 4, 1900.

GARDNER B. PERRY

Enlisted January 24, 1905.

Discharged November 15, 1905.

ANDREW J. PETERS

Enlisted November 14, 1899.

Corporal, January 23, 1903.

Discharged August 17, 1904.

1895-1905]

ALONZO W. POLLARD

Lieutenant, Naval Brigade, M. V. M.

Private, Troop A, M. V. M.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Sergeant, May 10, 1895.

Discharged June 20, 1895.

WILLIAM PURCELL

Musician, First Regiment H. A., M. V. M.

Transferred January 8, 1896.

Bugler, January 8, 1896.

Discharged November 10, 1898.

Principal Musician, Fifth Massachusetts, U. S. V., 1898.

Corporal Forty-Third U. S. Infantry.

Enlisted July 2, 1902.

Bugler, July 2, 1902.

WILLIAM E. PUTNAM, JR.

Enlisted February 20, 1900.

Corporal, April 21, 1903.

Discharged August 20, 1904.

Enlisted December 6, 1904.

Corporal, April 17, 1905.

R

BEVERLEY RANTOUL

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, April 16, 1897.

Corporal, July 9, 1897.

Discharged April 25, 1900.

ROBERT L. RAYMOND

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged May 7, 1901.

WILLIAM L. RAYMOND

Enlisted January 21, 1902.

Discharged January 21, 1905.

JOHN REECE

Enlisted March 22, 1904.

[ROSTER

EDWARD E. RICE
Enlisted June 6, 1905.

GEORGE T. RICE
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged March 20, 1897.

JOHN C. RICE
Enlisted June 24, 1902.
Lance Corporal, July 19, 1904.
Corporal, August 17, 1904.
Discharged June 24, 1905.

EDWARD B. RICHARDSON
Enlisted February 7, 1905.

HAYDEN RICHARDSON
Enlisted May 3, 1896.
Discharged June 10, 1899.

PHILIP RICHARDSON
Enlisted June 24, 1896.
Discharged December 30, 1898.

THOMAS RICHARDSON
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged May 20, 1896.

WILLIAM T. RICHARDSON
Musician, First Regiment H. A., M. V. M.
Transferred April 30, 1896.
Bugler, April 30, 1896.
Discharged July 11, 1902.

THOMAS E. RIPLEY
Enlisted June 24, 1896.
Lance Corporal, September 20, 1897.
Corporal, April 30, 1898.
Sergeant, August 2, 1898.
Discharged June 24, 1902.

JAMES A. ROBERTS
Enlisted May 28, 1901.
Discharged May 28, 1905.
Corporal, Troop B, M. V. M.

1895-1905]

EMMET W. ROCHE*

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Stable-Sergeant, May 10, 1895.
Died January 10, 1896.

DUDLEY P. ROGERS

Enlisted April 29, 1897.
Lance Corporal, July 17, 1899.
Corporal, December 5, 1899.
Discharged April 29, 1902.

GARDNER ROGERS

Enlisted May 28, 1901.
Corporal, March 6, 1903.
Discharged March 10, 1904.

HOWARD L. ROGERS

Enlisted January 24, 1899.
Lance Corporal, July 16, 1900.
Corporal, December 21, 1900.
Sergeant, March 6, 1903.
First Sergeant, August 17, 1904.
First Lieutenant, November 29, 1904.

JOHN E. ROUSMANIERE

Enlisted April 8, 1899.
Lance Corporal, June 29, 1903.
Corporal, December 12, 1903.

A. LEBARON RUSSELL

Enlisted December 29, 1896.
Lance Corporal, July 17, 1899.
Corporal, January 22, 1900.
Discharged December 29, 1902.

HOWLAND S. RUSSELL

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Lance Corporal, September 20, 1897.
Transferred November 9, 1898.
Sergeant, First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

* Deceased

[ROSTER

S

EDWIN L. SANBORN, JR.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, November 29, 1897.

Corporal, April 30, 1898.

Discharged April 25, 1900.

WALTER L. SANBORN

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Lance Corporal, July 2, 1897.

Corporal, November 29, 1897.

Transferred December 1, 1900.

*Sergeant, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant
Adjutant-General, Second Brigade Staff, M. V. M.*

THOMAS SANDERS, 2D

Enlisted June 3, 1902.

Discharged June 3, 1905.

HENRY B. SAWYER

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Corporal, May 10, 1895.

Sergeant, May 21, 1895.

First Sergeant, July 7, 1902.

First Lieutenant, February 3, 1903.

CHARLES H. SCHWEPPE

Enlisted November 17, 1902.

Transferred June 30, 1905.

Sergeant, Second Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

RUFUS L. SEWALL

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 25, 1898.

ROBERT W. SEYMOUR

Enlisted November 24, 1902.

Discharged May 20, 1904.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK

Enlisted April 29, 1901.

Discharged June 26, 1905.

1895-1905]

HOLLIS H. SHAW

Enlisted July 9, 1901.

Discharged March 29, 1902.

JOHN HENRY SHERBURNE, JR.

Enlisted March 24, 1896.

Lance Corporal, January 30, 1899.

Corporal, May 22, 1899.

Sergeant, May 2, 1902.

First Sergeant, January 18, 1905.

MONTFORT H. SMITH

Enlisted November 14, 1899.

Discharged November 14, 1904.

HOWARD SNELLING

Private, First U. S. V. Engineers, 1898.

Enlisted April 17, 1900.

Lance Corporal, December 12, 1903.

Corporal, Acting Guidon, August 17, 1904.

Stable-Sergeant, May 20, 1905.

S. ROMNEY SPRING

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged May 7, 1901.

EBEN B. STANWOOD

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Commissary Corporal, June 29, 1903.

FRANCIS M. STANWOOD

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged May 7, 1902.

HARRY N. STEARNS

Enlisted June 27, 1899.

Discharged June 28, 1900.

*Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain, Eighth
Regiment, M. V. M.*

MARSHAL STEARNS

Enlisted May 7, 1898.

Discharged March 6, 1900.

[ROSTER

JOSEPH G. STEELE

Enlisted January 24, 1899.

Discharged May 7, 1901.

CHARLES STETSON

Enlisted December 6, 1904.

Sergeant, First Brigade Staff, M. V. M.

CHARLES B. STEVENS

Enlisted April 30, 1897.

Discharged June 30, 1898.

CHARLES S. STILLMAN

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged April 17, 1896.

HENRY R. STORRS

Enlisted December 29, 1896.

Discharged January 6, 1899.

GRISWOLD STOWE

Private, First Corps Cadets, M.V.M.

Enlisted March 21, 1896.

Discharged April 20, 1897.

CHARLES R. STURGIS

Enlisted October 22, 1895.

Corporal, September 20, 1898.

Discharged October 22, 1900.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN

Enlisted October 22, 1895.

Discharged October 23, 1898.

ALLEN M. SUMNER

Enlisted April 29, 1902.

Discharged April 28, 1903.

Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

ROGER D. SWAIM

Enlisted November 18, 1904.

Lance Corporal, August 17, 1904.

Corporal, December 16, 1904.

1895-1905]

T

J. ALLEN TAYLOR

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 10, 1895.
Sergeant, July 10, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1897.

LUCIAN S. THAYER

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1898.
Enlisted November 1, 1898.
Discharged November 1, 1899.

RICHARD K. THORNDIKE

Enlisted August 23, 1904.

GEORGE B. THORPE

*Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Eleventh Massachusetts
Infantry, U. S. V., 1861-1865.
Corporal and Sergeant Light Battery B, Fourth Artil-
lery, First Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, Twenty-
first Infantry, Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery,
First Class Private, Ordnance Corps U. S. Army.*
Enlisted July 10, 1895.
Appointed Armorer July 10, 1895.

BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, JR.

Enlisted April 8, 1902.
Discharged February 28, 1905.
Sergeant, Troop B, M. V. M.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR

Enlisted March 13, 1900.
Discharged March 13, 1903.

JAMES R. TORBERT

Enlisted June 20, 1905.
Hospital Steward, June 26, 1905.

BENJAMIN C. TOWER

Enlisted May 23, 1905.

[ROSTER

V

DAVIS R. VAIL*

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Discharged June 30, 1896.

W

ELIOT WADSWORTH

Enlisted January 24, 1899.

Discharged January 24, 1902.

AMORY D. WAINWRIGHT

Enlisted April 25, 1895.

Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1895.

Resigned May 9, 1898.

ROBERT WAINWRIGHT

Private and Corporal, First Corps Cadets, M. V. M.

Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, Seventh Regiment, N. Y.

N. G.

Captain Company L, Two Hundred and First New

York, U. S. V., 1898.

Enlisted November 15, 1900.

Discharged November 15, 1902.

ARTHUR WAIT

Enlisted June 6, 1905.

CHARLES WALCOTT

Private, Naval Brigade, M. V. M.

Enlisted November 1, 1898.

Discharged November 1, 1902.

CHARLES W. WARD*

Enlisted June 23, 1903.

Discharged August 13, 1904.

RICHARD C. WARE

Enlisted October 27, 1905.

* Deceased

1895-1905]

LANGDON WARNER

Enlisted February 4, 1902.
Discharged March 11, 1904.

EDWARD A. WATSON

Enlisted August 9, 1904.

HAROLD K. WEAD

Private, First Regiment H. A., M. V. M.
Enlisted April 25, 1904.

HARRISON B. WEBSTER

Enlisted August 23, 1904.

JAMES E. WEBSTER

Enlisted March 3, 1903.

CHRISTOPHER MINOT WELD

Enlisted April 8, 1899.
Discharged May 9, 1901.

FRANCIS M. WELD

Enlisted December 4, 1897.
Discharged March 8, 1900.

RICHARD H. WELD, JR.

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, July 17, 1899.
Discharged April 25, 1905.

RUDOLPH WELD

Enlisted May 20, 1902.
Discharged July 20, 1904.

EDGAR H. WELLS

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1899.

GEORGE D. WELLS

Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, June 18, 1896.
Discharged April 25, 1899.

[ROSTER

BARRETT WENDELL, JR.
Enlisted October 27, 1903.

HAROLD WESSON
Enlisted January 9, 1900.
Discharged August 20, 1901.

GEORGE WHEATLAND, JR.
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Discharged July 16, 1895.

EDWARD B. WHEELER
Private, Troop A, M. V. M.
Enlisted June 6, 1895.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, June 6, 1895.
Discharged June 6, 1898.

ALEXANDER WHITESIDE
Enlisted January 6, 1903.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, May 20, 1905.

GRAFTON WHITING
Enlisted December 29, 1896.
Discharged December 29, 1900.

HUGH WHITNEY*
Enlisted April 25, 1895.
Corporal, May 10, 1895.
Discharged April 25, 1898.

THEODORE T. WHITNEY, JR.
Enlisted October 27, 1905.

ALBERT R. WHITTIER, JR.
Enlisted January 24, 1899.
Corporal, May 28, 1902.
Sergeant, December 12, 1903.

NORTON WIGGLESWORTH
Enlisted January 20, 1903.
Corporal, June 26, 1905.

* Deceased

1895-1905]

SYDNEY M. WILLIAMS

Enlisted November 15, 1895.
Lance Corporal, March 24, 1900.
Corporal, June 30, 1900.
Discharged November 15, 1902.

ARTHUR WILLIS

Enlisted July 13, 1900.
Discharged July 13, 1904.

SAMUEL H. WOLCOTT

Enlisted December 4, 1900.
Corporal, January 23, 1903.
Sergeant, January 18, 1905.
Second Lieutenant, Troop B, M. V. M.

Y

STEPHEN E. YOUNG

Enlisted August 9, 1904.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Second Brigade, M. V. M.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster, Eighth
Regiment, M. V. M.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS 1895-1905

A

Adams, H. F.
 Agassiz, R. L.
 Ahl, Leonard D.
 Allen, Charles H.
 Almy, William
 Ames, Adelbert
 Ames, Butler
 Ames, O., 2d
 Ames, William H.
 Amory, C. W.
 Amory, Wm., 2d.
 Andrews, Augustus
 Anthony, Nathan
 Apollonio, N. T.
 Austin, Herbert

B

Ball, H. B.
 Bangs, F. R.
 Bartlett, Henry
 Bartlett, J. S.
 Bates, H. W.
 Bates, Waldron
 Beal, B. A.
 Beal, T. P.
 Beal, William F.
 Bennett, H. D.
 Bennett, Stephen D.
 Bennett, Stephen H.
 Binder, William
 Blaisdell, Frank M.
 Blake, Dr. C. J.
 Blake, Francis S.
 Blake, H. G.
 Blake, Henry S.
 Blake, Dr. J. G.
 Blake, S. P.
 Blanchard, J. A.

Bradlee, T. S.
 Brooks, Edward
 Brooks, H. G.
 Brooks, J. Henry
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brooks, Dr. W. A.
 Brown, Frank Q.
 Burnett, J. T.
 Burnham, H. D.
 Butler, Paul

C

Cabot, F. P.
 Carl, Walter A.
 Carr, Samuel
 Clapp, Gilmer
 Clark, R. F.
 Cobb, John C., Jr.
 Codman, John S.
 Codman, Julian
 Coolidge, D. H., Jr.
 Coolidge, John T.
 Coolidge, T. J., Jr.
 Crocker, Edgar
 Crockett, Dr. E. A.
 Crosby, S. V. R.
 Curtis, Alfred
 Cutler, Dr. E. G.

D

Dale, W. J., Jr.
 Davidson, F. A.
 Davis, Horatio
 Davis, J. M.
 Davis, James V.
 Day, F. A.
 Day, H. B.
 DeArmond, W. C.
 Dexter, Gordon

Dillaway, Charles F. W.
Driver, W. R.
Dyer, George

E

Eldredge, E. H.
Elliot, Dr. J. W.
Elms, Franklin M.
Elms, J. C., Jr.
Ely, P. V. R.
Emery, H. B.
Emery, William B.
Emmons, Dr. R. W.
Ewing, William D.

F

Farnsworth, William
Fenno, J. Brooks
Fenno, L. Carteret
Fisk, Otis D.
Flagg, Dr. Elisha
Foster, J. H.
Frost, George A.

G

Gage, George E.
Galloupe, C. W.
Gay, William O.
Goodale, A. M.
Goodale, Joseph M.
Gray, James F.
Greenleaf, L. S.
Grew, Edward W.

H

Hale, R. S.
Harris, James G.
Hayden, Charles
Heaton, R. C.
Hedges, Sidney M.
Henry, M. J.
Hill, A. D.
Hitchcock, John

Holmes, C. W.
Hooper, S. H.
Horton, E. M.
Hubbell, J. D.
Huckins, Frank
Hunnewell, Frank W.
Hunnewell, H. H., Jr.
Hunnewell, Walter

I

Ingraham, George T.

J

Jackson, C. C.
Jackson, C.
Jennings, John A.
Johnston, Harry C.
Jones, Frank W.
Jordan, H. G.

L

Lawrence, Abbott W.
Lawrence, Amory A.
Leland, Lester
Little, J. L.
Little, J. L., Jr.
Lowell, J. A.
Luce, Matthew
Luce, Matthew, Jr.
Ludlam, J. L.
Lynch, John E.

M

Macullar, Charles E.
Mason, Edward H.
Means, Charles J.
Mixter, Dr. Samuel J.
Moore, Rev. Oscar F., Jr.
Mudge, Frank H.

N

Nelson, George L.
Nelson, Thomas

P

Paine, R. T., Jr.
Palmer, B. W.
Parker, A. H.
Parker, Charles A.
Parker, Charles H.
Parker, Chester
Parker, F. S.
Parker, L. H.
Parker, R. F.
Parker, Ross
Peabody, J. C. R.
Pfaff, Charles L.
Pierson, Charles L.
Porter, Charles H.
Powers, Samuel L.
Putnam, William E.

R

Rand, Arnold A.
Raymond, William L.
Richards, H. N.
Richardson, Charles H.
Richardson, Edward C.
Ripley, W. J. W.
Robbins, R. C.
Robinson, William H.
Rodman, S. W.
Rogers, William B.
Rollins, F. W.
Ropes, John C.
Russell, H. G.
Russell, H. S.

S

Saltonstall, Robert
Sanborn, E. L., Jr.
Sanborn, W. L.
Schofield, L. B.
Sears, Herbert M.
Sears, P. S.
Sears, R. D.

Shaw, Quincy A., Jr.
Sigourney, Henry
Sleeper, Stephen W.
Sohier, William D.
Spaulding, John T.
Spaulding, William S.
Stillings, Charles A.
Stone, Charles A.
Storey, Moorfield
Sturgis, Charles R.

T

Thayer, E. V. R.
Thayer, S. V. R.
Thomas, I. R.
Thompson, J. Howard
Tucker, L. R.

U

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Usher, James

V

Vail, D. R.
Viaux, F. H.

W

Wainwright, Arthur
Ward, Robert DeC.
Warren, S. D.
Webster, Lawrence J.
Weld, A. Winsor
Weld, Richard H., Jr.
Wells, S. G.
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Wheeler, E. B.
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